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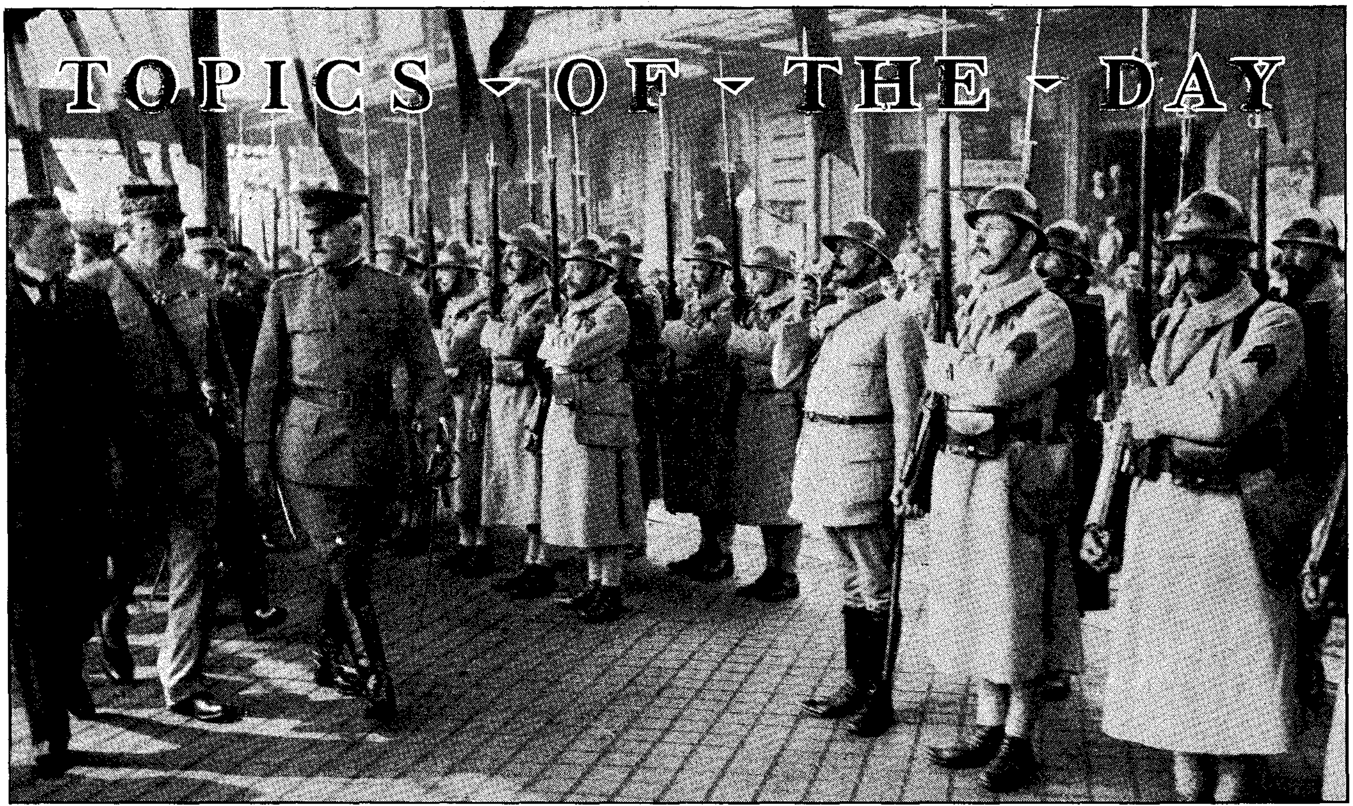
TOPICS OF THE DAY



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OUR COMMANDER IN FRANCE—AND SOME OF OUR ALLIES.

General Pershing, who in a few weeks "made the transition from an adobe village in arid Mexico to the first palaces of Europe," is standing with representatives of the French Government and Army, guarded by some of the *poilus* who are welcoming our regulars to the trenches.

OUR FIRST VICTORY OVER GERMANY

ON JULY 4, 1917, the American nation celebrated its one hundred and forty-first birthday under circumstances so striking as to convince editors that this anniversary marked the nation's full coming of age. Paris was welcoming with tears and cheers the American regulars who were to clinch victory for the Allies; Berlin was sneering at the small American contingent "being taken around for show purposes to revive French courage." At home Americans were reading the official Independence-day announcement that our expeditionary army had landed safely in France after submarine flotillas had twice been shaken off by the naval convoys guarding our transports. In our first naval battle of the war, our Navy won new and imperishable honor, all here agree. As the New York *Times* observes, there have been other Fourth-of-July messages like this; "Sampson sent one nineteen years ago from where Cervera's beached and burning squadron lay; Grant sent one from Vicksburg and Meade one from Gettysburg, fifty-four years ago. But the message Secretary Daniels gives the people on this Fourth of July is not at the end or in the middle of a war, but at its beginning. This is the way we begin."

Never in all the long roll of years since 1776 did Independence day lift "above the horizon so big with future life" as it did this year, it seems to the New York *Tribune*. On the original day, and during the decades since, our eyes were turned upon our own continent. This year, for the first time, our eyes naturally turned "not to our home celebrations, but to a few distant countrymen marching for us, for America, in the Great War, upon the streets of Paris." The new nation that was born in 1776 stept forth on July 4, 1917, "in full manhood to do battle with the world." America, remarks the New York *Globe*, "having received from Europe the civilization that she

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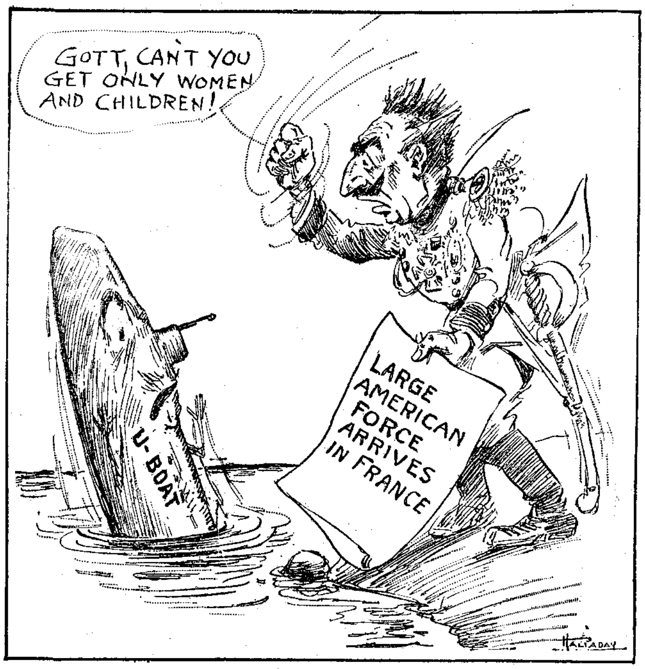
cherishes and which she hopes she has in some degree developed and improved, has sent her soldiers to Europe to help lift the load of peril under which that civilization labors."

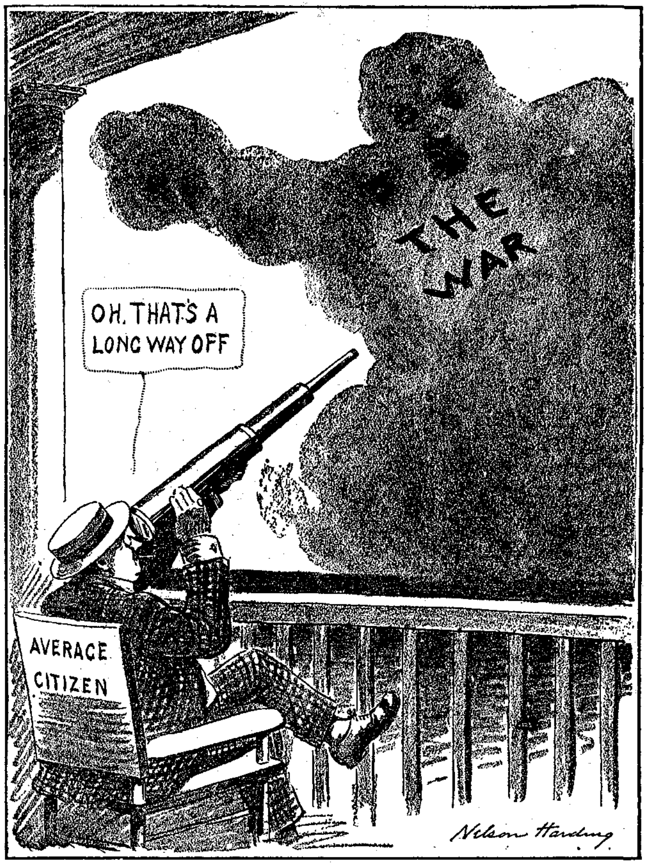
Now, for the first time, as the Baltimore *American* is by no means the only journal to note, "is seen an American Army acting in cooperation with the armies of European nations upon a European battle-field." We start out, says the St. Louis *Republic*, "by holding four miles of front. We may end by holding a hundred miles or more, for we have entered the war to see it through." Major-General Sibert, under General Pershing as commander-in-chief, leads our first expeditionary force. Whether his command "is to be followed by one million or five million within the next three years will depend," according to the Boston *Transcript*, "upon the strength left in the enemy." The Philadelphia *Press* deems it safe to assume that "America's active participation in the actual fighting, and participation on no small scale, will come about much sooner than the professional pessimists expect." The men who landed at the "seaport in France," and some of whom paraded in Paris on the Fourth, went on to prepared training-camps behind the Allied line. Within a month, the Portland *Oregonian* thinks, "they should be ready to take their place in the front trenches." Then—


GOTT, CAN'T YOU GET ONLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN!
LARGE AMERICAN FORCE ARRIVES IN FRANCE
U-BOAT
HALLADAY

A LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCE.
—Halladay in the Providence *Journal*.

> "Their first tryouts in actual fighting will probably take the form of raids, in which they will steal across No Man's Land, hurl bombs and grenades among the Germans, wreck trenches and dugouts, and gather up as many prisoners and as much spoil as possible. The well-known efficiency of Americans at baseball and other games of skill, their practise of hunting and other outdoor sports, should stand them in good stead for raiding. When they have thus been broken in and when their nerves have been hardened to day after day of intense artillery-fire, they may take part in an advance designed to capture and hold enemy positions. . . . . . .
>
> "The sending of this expedition is only a beginning, for effect chiefly on the morale of the sorely tried Allies. That effect will doubtless be excellent, but this expedition will surely be followed at frequent intervals by others, which will produce a material as well as a moral effect. When war was declared, the United States had about 100,000 trained regulars and had also about 150,000 National Guardsmen who had undergone six months' training on the Mexican border. As the newly enlisted troops could replace them for domestic service, these men would all be available for foreign service but for the need of retaining some to train and stiffen the later levies. As training progresses, however, more of these troops may be released, and the expiration of a year may easily find a million Americans in France, to be reenforced by new drafts from time to time until the end comes. . . . The first division may be only the first trickle of a mighty stream which shall sweep away Kaiserism, militarism, and all the hideous things which they have brought upon the world."

This is what the safe landing of our troops in France means to us. To the Allies it means, in the words of the most famous living French philosopher, that victory, hitherto "a moral certainty," is now "a mathematical certainty." To France it means even more. It means, as the press of both countries observe, that Pershing and Sibert are repaying the debt of Lafayette and Rochambeau. And the parallel, some of our editors point out, is even closer than may seem at a glance. Before Rochambeau landed in Rhode Island, Washington was writing: "We are at the end of our tether, and now or never deliverance will come." It was "the happiest day for France since the Marne," we are told, when the American transports slipt into that still nameless French port. Before the United States entered the war, the Springfield *Republican* tells us, French soldiers had stopt singing; "but now the whole French Army is said to be singing again." For the American soldiers, as the Syracuse *Post-Standard* puts it, "have gone not merely to help France, they have gone to rescue France." France, writes another editor, has fought on, despite appalling sacrifices, until "now she is near the point beyond which she can sacrifice no further." This is no conjecture, as correspondents who have known and seen declare. In the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Fred B. Pitney, just back from France, tells us that "France is in sight of the end of her reserves. She has to send to the front every man able to stand on two feet"—one-eyed men, the lame, the diseased. "From a population of fewer than 39,000,000 France has sent one in six into the armies." The class of 1917 was in the trenches a year ago, and "part of the 1918 class is in the trenches to-day." Mr. Pitney estimates that "to-day the French killed approximate 2,000,000." He quotes a French Government official as saying: "We can hold our own until September, perhaps until the end of September, but no longer." Wherefore, concludes Mr. Pitney,



LOOKING THROUGH THE WRONG END.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"America must fill the depleted ranks of France before the end of September. France has not the men. America must take over the task of holding the lines and driving back the Germans."

To rescue France is the task of our Army. But in bringing our troops safely to their desired haven, the American Navy performed a deed in which our press take no little pride. "The most pretentious feat undertaken by German submarines since the beginning of this world-war was their attempt to torpedo and sink the transports bearing American soldiers to France, and that attempt," says the New York *Herald*, "resulted in inglorious defeat for Kaiserism." The story may best be told in the words of Secretary Daniels's Fourth-of-July announcement:

> "The transports bearing our troops were twice attacked by German submarines on the way across. On both occasions the *U*-boats were beaten off with every appearance of loss. One was certainly sunk, and there is reason to believe that the accurate fire of our gunners sent others to the bottom.
>
> "For purposes of convenience the expedition was divided into contingents, each contingent including troop-ships and a naval escort designed to keep off such German raiders as might be met.
>
> "An ocean rendezvous had also been arranged with the American destroyers now operating in European waters, in order that the passage of the danger-zone might be attended by every possible protection.
>
> "The first attack took place at 10:30 o'clock on the night of June 22. What gives it peculiar and disturbing significance is that our ships were set upon at a point well this side of the rendezvous and in that part of the Atlantic presumably free from submarines.
>
> "The attack was made in force, altho the night made impossible any exact count of the *U*-boats gathered for what they deemed a slaughter.
>
> "The high-seas convoy, circling with their search-lights, answered with heavy gun-fire, and its accuracy stands proved by the fact that the torpedo discharge became increasingly scattered and inaccurate. It is not known how many torpedoes were launched, but five were counted as they sped by bow and stern.
>
> "A second attack was launched a few days later against another contingent. The point of assault was beyond the rendezvous, and our destroyers were sailing as a screen between the transports and all harm. The results of the battle were in favor of American gunnery.
>
> "Not alone did the destroyers hold the *U*-boats at a safe distance, but their speed also resulted in the sinking of one submarine at least. Grenades were used in firing a depth charge explosive timed to go off at a certain distance underwater. In one instance oil and wreckage covered the surface of the sea after a shot from a destroyer at a periscope, and the reports make claim of sinking.
>
> "Protected by our high-seas convoy, by our destroyers, and by French war-vessels, the contingent proceeded and joined the others in a French port."

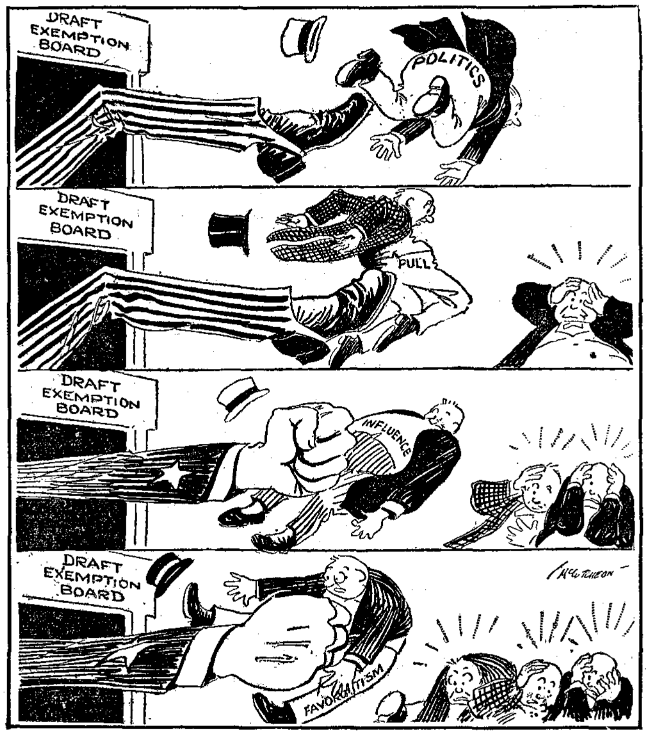
The one disquieting thing in this story, comments the New York *Tribune*, "is the official admission that the German spy system in this country is still in working order." The attack of June 22, it says, "was made under circumstances which leave no doubt as to German knowledge of our military plans." Of course,

> "It was impossible to conceal the departure from this country of an expedition as large as that which has just landed in France. But the course to be taken after leaving our shores and the high-sea point at which the expeditionary fleet was to meet the American destroyer squadron now in European waters must have been disclosed also only to a very few insiders. Yet the German submarines picked up the transport fleet in the Atlantic considerably to the west of the appointed rendezvous. . . . The facts point to the accomplishment of a clever feat of espionage."

Tho some Washington officials are credited in the dispatches with believing that the German *U*-boats were simply cruising across the possible paths of our squadron in accordance with general orders based on generally known facts, the Government is not taking this comfortable view, according to a New York *World* correspondent. And this writer reports the serious move on the part of the Administration "to root out the Prussian spy system before it further endangers the lives of American troops."

"POLITICS" IN DRAFT-EXEMPTIONS

POLITICAL INFLUENCE, OR "PULL," in the working of the draft-exemption boards is a peril various journals foresee with alarm, and in their support they have no less an authority than the President himself, who sounded a note of caution on this very point in his proclamation announcing the rules and regulations governing the selection of men for service in the national war-army. In Illinois the Chicago *Tribune* remarks that the presence of a number of politicians on the exemption boards named by Governor Lowden "suggests that there is a real danger that some of these boards may allow political considerations to control their decisions," and it hopes that the danger is only apparent and not actual. The Chicago *Herald* says the average of the appointments on the exemption boards for that city appears good, but while there are names on the list that commend themselves instantly for fitness and high character, others cause an impression due to "a certain extent from the fact of political affiliation." The appointees are a part of the most important machinery yet devised since the beginning of the war, *The Herald* proceeds, and it will be for them to see that the Draft Law shall not "by the tolerance of evasion be converted into such an instrument of discredit as will bring the law itself into disrepute."



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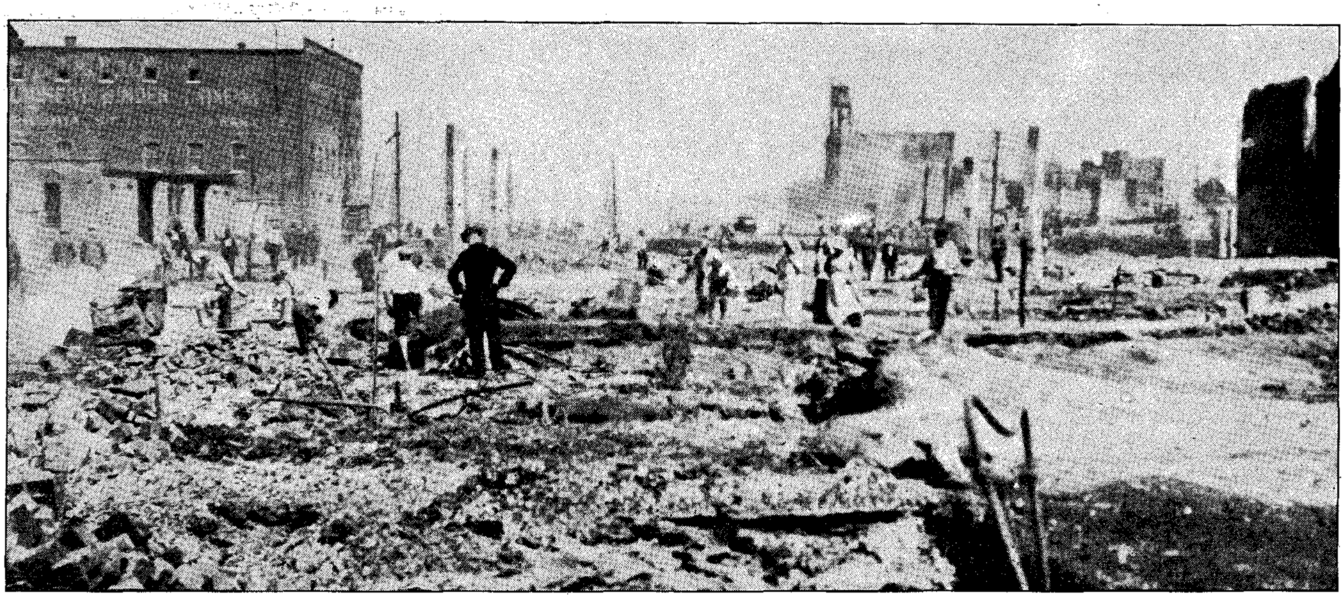
HOW TO MAKE THE DRAFT A SUCCESS.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

The selection of men for the national war-army, we learn from Washington dispatches, will be made in that city, and it is generally understood that there will be some form of drawing from the millions of registration-cards. The men whose names are drawn will be summoned to appear before the exemption boards in their communities. Persons who must be exempted include—

> "Officers of the United States, of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia; ministers of religion, students of divinity, persons in the military or naval service of the United States, subjects of Germany, all other aliens who have not taken out first papers, county or municipal officers, custom-house clerks, workmen in Federal armories, arsenals, and navy-yards, persons in the Federal service designated by the President for exemption, pilots, merchant marine sailors, those with a status with respect to dependents which renders their exclusion desirable (a married man with dependent wife or child, son of a dependent widow, son of a dependent aged or infirm parent



AN ATROCITY OF OUR OWN MAKING—IN THE "BLACK VALLEY" OF EAST ST. LOUIS.

The coming of several thousand Southern negroes during the last year has aroused bitter feeling in this industrial city. There was trouble last May, and an encounter, on the night of July 1, between policemen and armed negroes precipitated a race-riot, which lasted until the 3d, when it was quelled by the militia. Negroes were beaten, shot, and hanged by infuriated whites, who formed in great mobs, against which the police were powerless. More than 300 houses in the negro quarter were burned, the picture showing a burned section six blocks long. Among the thirty-seven reported killed at the end of last week four were white men. Most of the negro population have fled the city.

or brother of dependent orphan child less than 16 years old), those found morally deficient, and any member of any well-recognized religious sect existing May 18, 1917, whose creed forbids participation in war and whose religious convictions accord with the creed."

In his proclamation accompanying the announcement of the rules and regulations for the draft, President Wilson says:

> "The successful operation of this law and of these regulations depends necessarily upon the loyalty, patriotism, and justice of the members of the boards to whom its operation is committed, and I admonish every member of every local board and of every district board of review that their duty to their country requires an impartial and fearless performance of the delicate and difficult duties entrusted to them. They should remember as to each individual case presented to them that they are called upon to adjudicate the most sacred rights of the individual and to preserve untarnished the honor of the nation.
>
> "Our armies at the front will be strengthened and sustained if they be composed of men free from any sense of injustice in their mode of selection, and they will be inspired to loftier efforts in behalf of a country in which the citizens called upon to perform high public functions perform them with justice, fearlessness, and impartiality."

Dereliction on the part of the exemption boards would be viewed by the public very differently from looseness in the past under different circumstances, observes the Newark *News*, which reminds us that here is no place for any application of the spoils system, because it is no mere matter of offices or votes, but a question that "involves the bodies and lives of men and the profoundest emotions of the human heart." In a Washington dispatch to the Socialist New York *Call*, the charge is made that both Republicans and Democrats were wrangling for places on the exemption boards "in order that one party or the other may have an opportunity to punish their political foes by sending the sons to the trenches." We read further that A. Mitchell Palmer, former Congressman from Pennsylvania, charged Governor Brumbaugh with appointing only Republicans on exemption boards, which means, according to Palmer, that sons of Democrats who voted for Wilson will be sent to the front. Boise Penrose, remarks *The Call*, says there is nothing in Palmer's charge, but the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* thinks that altho it may or may not have been prompted by partizanship, Representative Palmer none the less has raised a question which will be profoundly disturbing to the nation.

EAST ST. LOUIS RACE-RIOTS

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNATURE of a famous document asserting the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, thousands of American negroes were fleeing for safety from the State of Abraham Lincoln into Missouri. They left behind them nearly two score of their own race dead, nearly a hundred in hospitals, and the blackened ruins of more than three hundred of the homes of their people. East St. Louis, guarded by two thousand militiamen, was recovering from the effects of one of the worst race-riots in American history while investigations by Federal, State, and municipal authorities were on foot. Altho the blame for the loss of life and property is laid by many observers at the door of local and State officials, the underlying cause of the riot, the press generally agree, was the influx of negro labor into East St. Louis from the South.

This migration, as our readers are aware, is no more liked at the South than at the North. Indeed, as the New York *Evening Sun* remarks, the South has tried every expedient to check it, so that "as Northern communities mob the negroes for coming in, so Southern communities mob the employment-agents for inducing them to go out." Other papers observe that while the rioting at its beginning was due to economic causes, it developed racial jealousy which led to wholesale and indiscriminate attacks on negro men, women, and children.

While the press of the country more or less calmly consider the underlying causes of the East St. Louis riots, and discuss the economic effects of the war, and the development of race hatred in the United States, papers near at hand are imprest with the collapse of government in the Illinois city. Across the Mississippi River in St. Louis, *The Globe-Democrat* denounces the failure to "impress the lawless and irresponsible participants in the mob" that "attacks on property and persons would be dangerous to themselves." This paper believes that firmness early in the afternoon of the first day's rioting "would have saved East St. Louis, the State of Illinois, and American civilization itself, a record of indelible shame." But, it continues, after the coming of darkness to the aid of the mob, slaughter and burning raged unchecked. "The unleashed passions of the mob ignored questions of guilt and innocence and of age and sex.

They disregarded the safety of bystanders and cared not what ruin the incendiary fires might bring. The lust of murder turned the mob into savages."

East St. Louis, tho a suburb of the great Missouri city, is itself in Illinois. In that State the Chicago *Tribune*, which, as it reminds us, "has flailed the evil of lynching and especially reproached its countrymen of the South for their failure to stamp it out, does not propose to offer any palliation of this outrage in Illinois." It continues:

> "The blood of victims spatters the State. The riot will burn as an unforgetable dishonor in our memories. We do not propose to talk now about race hatred or economic rivalry or any other learned aspect of the offense. There is just one truth, one sickening, shameful truth—in an American city, in a city of Illinois, there has been a loathsome irruption of the brute, and neither civilized public sentiment nor constituted authority was capable of arresting it. . . . . . .
>
> "The East St. Louis riot is nothing to be covered with official whitewash. Illinois stands shamed before the world. Her authority has been proved futile. Her name will be a byword if she does not establish that authority, so it will never be defied again."

Somewhat more philosophical is the editor of the Adrian (Michigan) *Telegram*. He vigorously denounces the rioters and is thoroughly ashamed of the East St. Louis episode. But he would suggest that we try to discover the basic cause of the trouble in order to avoid similar things in the future. He says:

> "Theoretically, negroes from the South have a right to go North and work for half a white man's wages, thereby turning the white man out of his job. Theoretically, the Northern employer has a right to import negroes who will work for half-wages, dwell in hovels, live on a scale that no white family would endure. But while these things may be done in theory, they can not be done in practise. The white workers of the North will not stand it."

This writer would remind us that just now workers are sensitive over their rights and their prospects, believing that these may suffer under war-conditions. So a certain moral responsibility for the East St. Louis episode is placed upon "the men and the interests who began the wholesale importation of Southern black labor." The Adrian editor even believes that good may result from the evil of the East St. Louis riot—

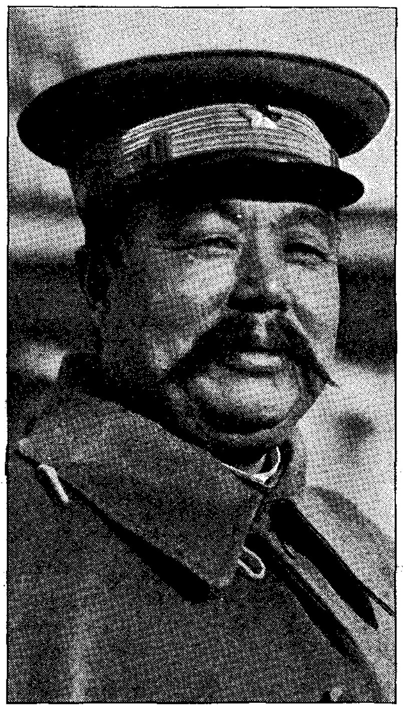
> "Cincinnati employers will not start any wholesale importations of negroes; Pittsburg employers will not; Chicago employers will not. They will all take due notice. They have been effectively warned that there are some things that can not be done in practise, even tho they may be strictly according to law. . . . . . .
>
> "The moral is clear. Leave the negro in the South."

A leader of the negro race, Booker T. Washington's successor at Tuskegee, expresses his pain, chagrin, and discouragement at these riots on the eve of Independence day, at a time when the nation is calling upon negroes as well as whites to join in the war for "democracy" and the "square deal" for weak peoples. Major Moton adds, in a letter to the New York *World:*

> "There is room in America for the various racial groups to work out their salvation. Killing and maiming men because they are seeking economic salvation is not, in my opinion, a credit to our civilization or to our boasted doctrine of fair play. With all her faults, the South, at least, can not be criticized for killing men seeking employment and a better economic status."

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA

CHINA'S RELAPSE to monarchy when General Chang Hsun restored the Manchu Emperor, Hsuan Tung, a boy of eleven years to the throne caused some immediate concern, according to the press, but gave rise to no expectations that the new régime would last long. Indeed within a few days of Chang Hsun's bold stroke Peking dispatches were hinting at the abdication of the Emperor as the result of the defeat of the Imperialist forces by republican troops, south of Peking, and the desertion of many of Chang Hsun's soldiers. Of striking interest to the United States is the verdict of the Peking *Gazette*, quoted by our press, that the Allies were, in fact, largely responsible for the overthrow of the Chinese Republic and the restoration of a monarchy. A great struggle between democracy and autocracy has been going on in China for three and a half months, and in this instance the Allies have been on the side of the autocratic forces, because, says *The Gazette*, "one-man rule is infinitely more agreeable to traditional diplomacy than any well-balanced constitutionalism." The monarchist plotters secured the Allies' support by calling loudly for war on Germany, according to this Peking informant, which tells us that a band of old mandarins, who sought to reestablish their fallen prestige, launched a campaign for China's entrance into the war. The clever mandarins were not disappointed in their expectation of the support of the Allies, and they entered into unofficial negotiations with representatives of the Allies in Peking and continued them in Tokyo.



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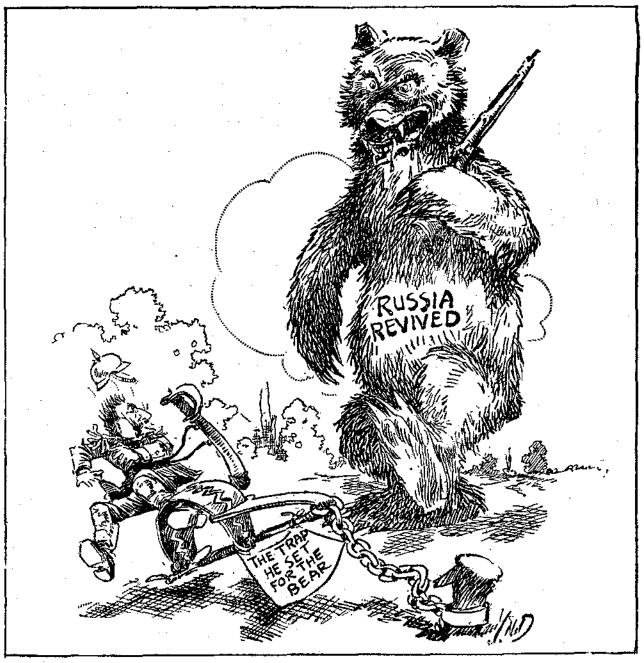
CHINA'S DEPOSED PRESIDENT,

Li Yuan-hung, who hopes to return to power.

We read further that Count Terauchi, the Japanese Prime Minister, sent a special agent to China, who was authorized to arrange terms with the *camarilla* of mandarins for China's participation in the war on the side of the Allies. Information of the secret *pourparlers* reached the Liberal elements in Peking, the President, and Parliament, and, by the middle of April, the Liberals decided not to commit the Government to war until the Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, had published all confidential negotiations into which he had entered. The Premier refused to do this, and exerted his influence for a declaration of war against Germany. He summoned to Peking a number of Military Governors who favored a declaration of war, we are told, and an attempt was then made to coerce Parliament into declaring war by mobbing the deputies, who refused, however, to be stampeded. The action of the mob brought the crisis to a head, and it became plain to all enlightened Chinese that the Monarchists were seeking to overthrow the democracy. The whole Cabinet, with the exception of the Premier, resigned, in protest against the riots before Parliament, but Premier Tuan continued to cling to office until pressure of public opinion became unanimous against him after *The Gazette* had disclosed his negotiation of a secret pact with Japan.

At the same time, Chinese democrats were shocked to discover that the Military Governors, who came to Peking to coerce the President and Parliament to declare war, were entertained at dinner by the French Minister at Peking. This open siding of France with the Monarchists and Militarists, as against the Liberals and the Government, was "too much of a provocation," and President Li Yuan-hung dismissed Premier Tuan


RUSSIA REVIVED
THE TRAP HE SET FOR THE BEAR

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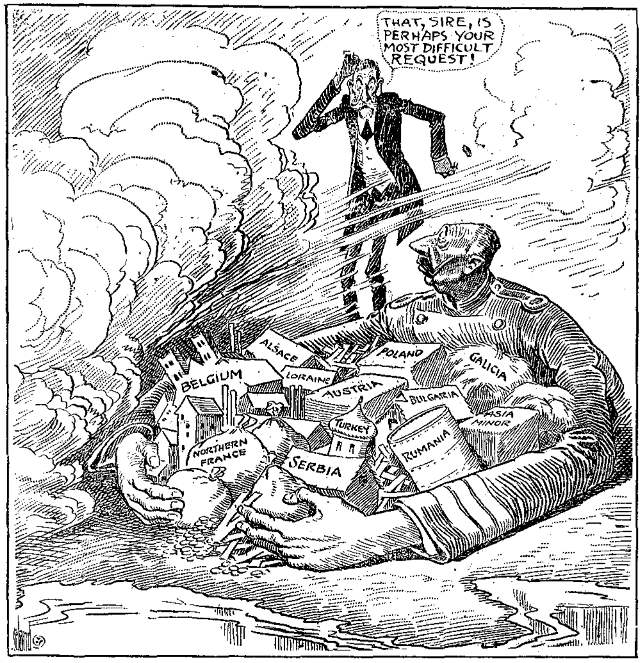
THE BEAR THAT WALKS LIKE THE MAN WHO CAME BACK.
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.



"QUICK, VON HOLLWEG! I MUST HAVE PEACE!"
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

WHY THE WAR-LORD IS READY FOR PEACE.

Chi-jui. That was the signal for rebellion, and the masses were with the President and Parliament, but the Military Governors, led by Chang Hsun, sent an ultimatum to the President demanding the dissolution of Parliament or his resignation. President Li refused to resign or to dissolve Parliament, but worked for internal peace by urging individual deputies to resign so as to necessitate new elections. Meanwhile, we are assured, Chang Hsun, in Peking, headed a Cabinet composed of corrupt mandarins whom he returned to power with the young Manchu Emperor.

Peking dispatches tell of an edict issued in the name of the Emperor, Hsuan Tung, in which it is claimed that President Li Yuan-hung has submitted to the monarchy and which reads in part as follows:

> "Li Yuan-hung memorializes us to take over the Government, saying he was forced by the troops during the first revolution to become the nation's head. He bemoans his defects as head of the Republic and asks us to punish him. We recognize his mistakes, and also his merits. We hereby appoint him a Duke of the First Class."

In his edict the Emperor explains that, being youthful, he was forced to relinquish sovereign power to Yuan Shi Kai, late President of the Chinese Republic. The country was threatened with disintegration and party strife, and because the people appealed to him to take over its administration, the young Emperor felt compelled to act; the edict states that China's future government will be based on the following:

> "The country shall be administered according to the constitutional laws promulgated by the late Emperor.
>
> "Expenses of the Imperial household shall remain the same as those fixed by the Republic.
>
> "Blood princes shall not be allowed to interfere in politics.
>
> "There shall be no difference between Manchu and Chinese. Marriage between them is allowed.
>
> "All foreign treaties and contracts shall remain in force.
>
> "The stamp tax and other petty taxes are abolished.
>
> "The Republican criminal civil code is abolished and that introduced the first year under Hsuan-Tung's Government is reinstated.
>
> "Political offenders are pardoned.
>
> "The wearing of cues is optional."

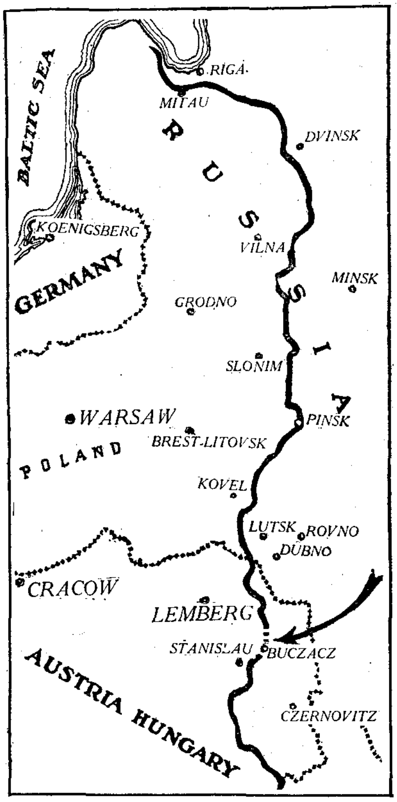
From Tientsin, a dispatch to the London *Morning Post* and the New York *Times* relates that President Li Yuan-hung refused to resign in favor of the Emperor, but said he would resign in favor of the Vice-President. The suddenness of this stroke probably temporarily paralyzed the opposition, according to this dispatch, which adds that there is little doubt that General Chang Hsun has overreached himself, for neither in the North nor South is there any wide-spread sentiment in favor of the Emperor's reinstatement, and we are told that civil war is inevitable unless the young Emperor again goes into retirement.

Cable advices, said to be of unquestionable source, received from San Francisco by the Chinese Nationalist League, announced China in the throes of civil war on July 4, when a battle was waged between troops of the Southern provinces fighting for preservation of the Republic and the Northern forces of the young Emperor. Meanwhile, we learn through London news-channels that President Li Yuan-hung is safe under the protection of the Japanese Legation in Peking. He was made prisoner at the time of General Chang Hsun's *coup* to restore the Manchu dynasty, but escaped and sought sanctuary with the Japanese Minister. While all indications point to deep-laid plans of the supporters of the restoration, according to these London dispatches, China's press are almost unanimous in predicting that the movement will soon be crusht by the great masses of the people, who are believed to be republicans at heart.

In support of this forecast we have Washington dispatches which state that our Minister Reinsch has notified the State Department that several of the Northern military leaders, who are felt to hold the country's destiny in their hands, have taken the field in opposition to General Chang Hsun. The adhesion of many militarists to the republican ranks is interpreted at Washington as showing that Chang has overplayed his hand and that the greatest gamble of his adventurous life will not succeed. Nevertheless, there is fear that he will make an active resistance with his considerable military forces, and it is reported that he could probably maintain himself for some time behind the walls of Peking, especially as artillery is lacking in China. The action of Tuan Chi-jui in accepting his former post as Premier under instructions from President Li from his asylum in the Chinese Embassy at Peking has strengthened faith in the ultimate success of the Republic, for Tuan, we are told, has been one of the Republic's strongest men with influence among the military parties.

RUSSIA COMES BACK

NOT ONLY PICTURESQUE, but smashingly effective, was the stroke of Russia's young Minister of War, Alexander Kerensky, when, on July 1, he placed himself at the head of his armies and, like Napoleon at Lodi, personally led them to victory. The first two days of the attack netted 18,000 prisoners, and press dispatches tell us that Kerensky's act outdid even his flaming oratory, and in one second the doubts and hesitations of the soldiers were swept away. The correspondent of the Associated Press tells us:



From the New York "Sun."

WHERE RUSSIA HIT THE GERMAN LINE.

> "Kerensky has been with the soldiers at the front, urging and exhorting them to strike the waiting enemy. When the decisive moment arrived Kerensky rode to the forward trenches and gave the command to advance.
>
> "The effect was instantaneous. The spectacle struck the imagination of the troops and accomplished in a moment what even Kerensky's fervent oratory had failed to do. The battle was on, with huge masses of Russians swarming across No Man's Land upon the German trenches."

Russia has come back and proved to doubters and critics alike that she is in the war to stay, believes the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, while the moral effect of this victory will be immense, the New York *Times* remarks, and not only that, but this battle of July 1 is important from every view-point. *The Times* proceeds:

> "'Big' is the word; for the Russian offensive, tho the infantry fighting has been on an eighteen-mile front, is altogether on a 200-mile front. For 200 miles the Russians are engaged in pounding the Germans with artillery, the immediate purpose of which, it may be suspected, is to force the Germans to use up their ammunition. Whether the objective of the infantry attack is Lemberg or not, its main purpose is to change the state of things by which the Germans were enabled to pile up heavy masses taken from the Russian front to stop the advance of the British and the Italians. In other words, within three weeks and a half after the Army was seemingly paralyzed by the revolution, Russia has come again to the rescue of her allies in the West. The thing would be incredible if it had not been done. Despite the German announcements that a Russian offensive was feared, no offensive on such a large scale had been expected for months."

The London *Morning Post* breathes a prayer of thanksgiving that the Germans stood up to the battle:

> "The Germans have been exhibiting every sign of nervous apprehension on this Southwest Russian front. They seem to have been alarmed to find the Russian armies on this front well equipped with the auxiliary appliances necessary in modern warfare. . . . It is eminently satisfactory also that the enemy has stood to it. Some little time ago there was considerable apprehension here lest the Germanic forces, if attacked, should retreat a dozen miles or so to prepared positions in the rear, thereby postponing the productive activity for the Russians by several weeks."

The Post ends with a grim little paragraph that makes the war very real:

> "The main business of this war, it must always be remembered, is not in measuring space on maps, but the steady killing of the German man-power, it matters very little precisely where. The present fight, it should be noted, is on territory which before the war was believed enemy."

The object of the new drive, it seems to be pretty generally agreed, is a deliberate endeavor to put Austria-Hungary out of the war. The Brooklyn *Eagle* recalls General Brussiloff's exploits last summer when he took 7,000 square miles of territory and 450,000 prisoners, and says:

> "A drive such as Brussiloff carried out last June and July probably would completely shatter the Eastern front and put Austria-Hungary out of the war. Any sustained Russian offensive at this time, with the cooperation of the other Allies, would go a long way toward ending the struggle. Just now, however, the moral effect of the resumption of fighting on the part of Russia is far greater than the military. It means that the Russian giant is again on the move and in the right direction."

Our enemies, at any rate, are worried, says the New York *Evening Sun*, which proceeds:

> "We already see in the exaggerated sound of the German reports an attempt to prepare the way for an impression that the Russian stroke came to nothing. The very haste to spread this notion reveals how greatly the Germans dread the sentimental effects that the truth about Russia's reappearance in the field might have on Russians, on their Allies, and on the Teutons."

Technically speaking, General Brussiloff is entitled to the credit for the success of the offensive, but all editorial comment is agreed in considering this Kerensky's personal victory, and, as the New York *World* phrases it, "the world to-day acclaims the savior of Russia and the Russian Revolution." There is a widely spread tendency to compare the military situation in Russia with that of revolutionary France in 1793, and many editors are wondering whether this young lawyer is to be another Napoleon. The Paris *Matin* remarks:

> "The revolution has revived Russia's patriotism. She is to-day like immortal France of 1793. Her army, regenerated and organized, is, so to speak, an army of volunteers who also have for a motto that of our fathers, 'Victory or Death.' Their effort is only a beginning. It will develop. It is sustained by the greatest force in the world, a force which is essential to the strength of armies—moral confidence."

In another French-speaking city this idea is again developed, and we find the Montreal *Star* saying:

> "The parallel to the French Revolution continues to develop. The other day two hundred sailors from the Baltic Fleet appeared at Riga in response to an appeal for 'two hundred brave men willing to die for their country.' This could have been copied almost literally from Barbaroux's appeal to Marseilles for 'six hundred men who know how to die.' Now we have an army, which has discarded discipline, advancing in irresistible waves in the face of unparalleled losses against murderous artillery, and winning a signal victory. They capture impregnable positions and bring in prisoners by the ten thousand. The armies of the French Revolution were intensely democratic. The officers of the German States, trained in the old traditions, thought that they 'would fly like poultry.' The fact proved that they not only stood like heroes, but advanced like demigods. The Revolutionary Army of France was able to do far more than ever had the finely disciplined and armed forces of the Great Louis."

In his final appeal to the Russian troops on the eve of battle, Kerensky told how Germany met Russia's call for general peace with treacherous proffers of separate peace. The time has come, he said, "when our Army must accomplish its duty. . . . All nations must know that it was not through weakness that we talked peace. . . . In the name of liberty, future prosperity, and in the name of a lasting and honorable peace, I command you, forward!"

GIVING THE RAILROADS HALF A LOAF

SINCERE SYMPATHY is extended to the railroads by some editorial observers because the Interstate Commerce Commission has denied their plea for a horizontal increase of fifteen per cent. in freight-rates, and the Commission is criticized severely for not realizing that the demands of war on the railroads, together with the increased cost of their operation, entitle the carriers to entirely new consideration. "Poor old railroads," remarks the Buffalo *News*, is facetious irony in normal times, but now the phrase carries a note of sympathy, and this journal seriously questions whether "a mistake has not been made in restricting development at a time when national welfare is so dependent upon railroad extension." The New York *Herald* considers the decision a "source of regret and mortification not only to the railway officers but to the millions of investors in the transportation system and to the industrial community which keenly appreciates the advantages to the entire country of a liberal policy for the railways at this time," and the Brooklyn *Eagle* says it is "disappointing but not surprizing." The Commission itself, however, finds that the railroads as a whole have been doing very well under existing rates and "the general trend has been distinctly favorable." It adds:

> "An examination of the operating results of individual carriers shows that certain of them have lacked prosperity while others have been affluent. The reasons for lack of prosperity on the part of some of them are well known. The great majority of them show a healthy condition from financial and operating standpoints. We must consider not only the successful and strong, but also the unsuccessful and the weak. The needs of certain weak lines, however, can not justify a course of action that is unwarranted by the condition of the large number of strong and successful lines. This record shows that many of the carriers are in a most prosperous condition. They have been managed by men of conspicuous ability and integrity, in whose achievement the whole nation may well take pride. It is certainly desirable that successes of this character, which mean efficient service, shall continue.
>
> "As we have said, if the unfavorable results of February had continued, our conclusions must have been different. Those unfavorable tendencies, however, did not continue. The general operating results, looked at in the large through a series of years, show, on the whole, substantial improvement, general prosperity, and, by comparison with former years, ample financial resources with which to conduct transportation."

Moreover, the Springfield *Republican* states that while the petition of the railroads did not result so successfully as they had ventured to hope, it was not entirely fruitless, for increases are allowed on soft coal, coke, and iron ore carried on the Western and Southern roads. Gross revenues of the roads affected, this journal also points out, will expand two or three per cent. under the decision, and that "can hardly be called negligible."

While the precise effect of the Commission's awards and withholdings of increased rates can not be determined for some time, the New York *Sun* notes with satisfaction that the Commission is to watch closely the monthly reports of the roads and to take any steps that may be necessary to meet changing conditions. It will not "wait for disaster to be wrought," but will act if a dangerous tendency in operating results should disclose itself.

There is no reason to think that prejudice entered into the decision, remarks the Indianapolis *News*, for the Commission and the people both realize the importance of promoting the efficiency of our transportation system. Referring to Commissioner McChord's dissenting opinion, in which he urged that the question be taken to Congress, *The News* asserts that the majority of the Commission took the sounder view, and it quotes from their report on the railroads in war-time the following:

> "While a number of witnesses referred to the burdens to the carriers of the war, viewing the record as a whole, no such burdens have been shown to exist nor has the probability of their development been demonstrated. It was not shown that military transportation had been in the past, or is likely to be in the future, a financial burden to the carriers. On the contrary, certain facts were referred to which indicated that the transportation of troops had been more remunerative during certain mobilizations in the past than ordinary passenger-traffic."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

TURKS say all they want is the right to exist, but the Armenians said it first.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IT is not true that United States money is refused in the counting-room of the *Staats-Zeitung.*—*New York Sun.*

THE German general in East Africa permitted by the Belgians to retain his sword for honorable conduct in war probably will spend the rest of his life keeping away from Berlin.—*Newark News.*

"Let the American Army Come," says a Berlin paper, which is very sound advice under the circumstances.—*Indianapolis Star.*

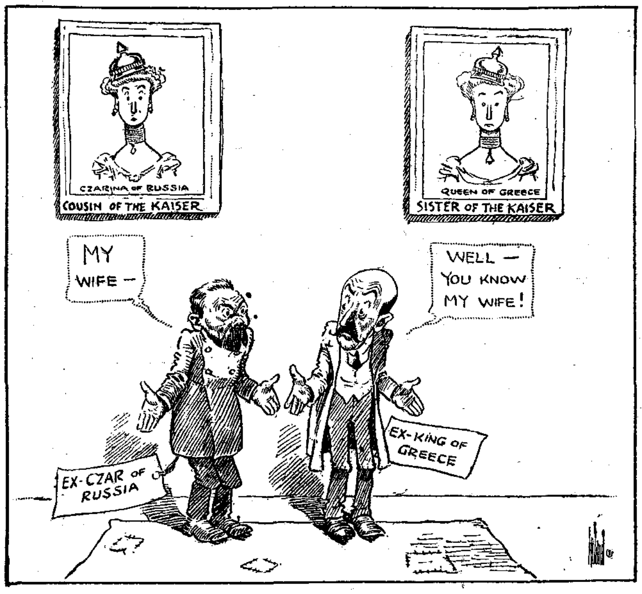
QUEEN SOPHIA of Greece is the first member of the Hohenzollern family to have the Ex- before the title, but will probably not be lonely long.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE voting age of Englishwomen has been fixt at thirty. There is little likelihood of a stampede to a polling-place that has been made a confessional.—*Newark News.*

COUNT SEEBACH, of Berlin, says: "It is in vain to desire to win Americans with civilities and sentimentalities." Never heard the submarines called that before.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE Kaiser's wrath over the dethronement of his brother-in-law, the King of Greece, makes it plain that the Allies had very good reason for insisting on this step.—*Oshkosh Northwestern.*

A MEXICAN paper of pro-German stamp, called *La Defensa*, having proposed a war to regain California and Texas, and an American officer with a Prussian point of view having proposed seizing Mexican oil-wells, we can call it even.—*New York Evening Post.*



FAMILY TROUBLES.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

IN this period of multiplied missions the country frowns only on omissions.—*Newark News.*

EVIDENTLY the American people think more of the Red Cross than they do of the iron cross.—*Oshkosh Northwestern.*

GUST J. PAPATHEODOROKOUNOUNDURGIS-TOMICHSLAKOPULOS, of Chicago, bought a United States bond and says he is an American citizen. What's the name, please?—*Kansas City Star.*

EMMA GOLDMAN and Alexander Berkman should be supported by the United States for the term of their natural lives.—*Florida Times-Union.*

To show how sincerely she sympathizes with the Russian idea of "no indemnities," Germany has assessed a little fine of $50,000,000 on Roumania.—*Chicago Herald.*

IF anything were needed to prove the fact that this is a topsyturvy world it is the sight of a Russian Socialist audience cheering Elihu Root.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THE suffrage movement is now so strong in this country that it is certain to succeed in spite of the tactics of ladies like those camped in front of the White House.—*Chicago Herald.*

CHINA is upset and Spain is disturbed. The only really acquiescent neutrals in the world are the five little states within immediate range of the Kaiser's mailed fist.—*New York Sun.*

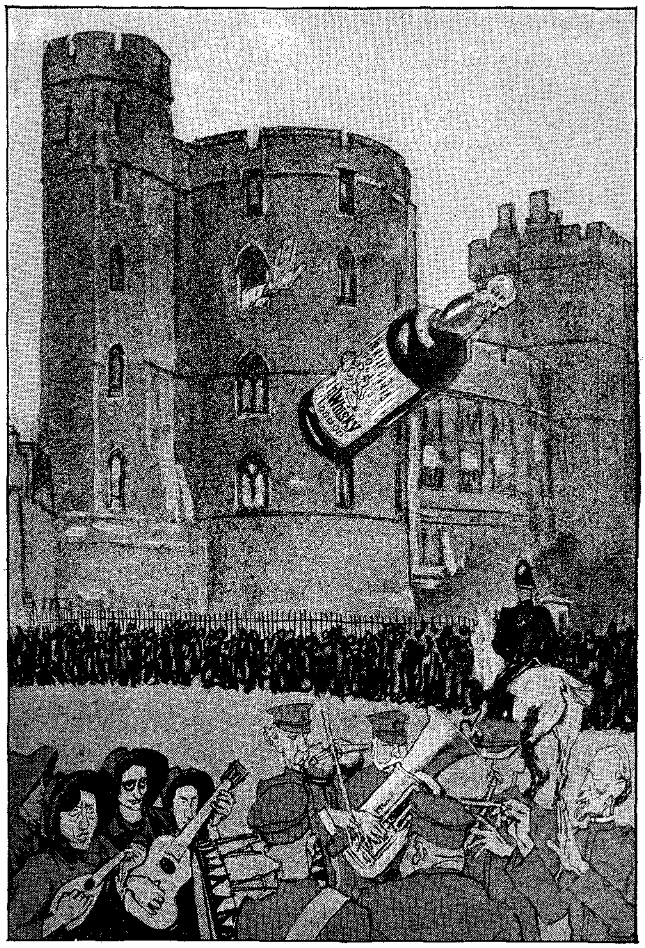
OUR growing young republics, Russia and China, seem to be suffering chiefly with pains inside, probably because somebody besides mother and nurse has been giving them things to eat they shouldn't have.—*Kansas City Star.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE DRINK-ISSUE IN ENGLAND

NO PROHIBITION, but state purchase and local option, seems to be the policy the British Government is likely to adopt. A persistent probibition campaign—partly to insure conservation of foodstuffs—has been waged for nearly a year past by most of the English Radical papers, and they have found an unsuspected ally in the Unionist London *Spectator*. The result of this agitation now begins to be apparent from certain questions put in Parliament. The London *Daily Chronicle* reports:

> "A series of questions was put to Mr. Bonar Law on the subject of the control of the drink-traffic in the House of Commons yesterday.
>
> "He stated in the first place that representatives of the liquor trade were being interviewed by the Government with reference to the suggested control of the traffic by the state. Commissioners were being appointed by the Government to consider the various points. The subject would not be dealt with by the Government until the House had had an opportunity of considering it.
>
> "Mr. H. Samuel—'May we assume that nothing will be done by the Government which will involve the payment of public money before the House has had an opportunity of considering it?'
>
> "Mr. Bonar Law—'I think I can give that undertaking, subject to the modification that even under existing conditions something is being done in connection with the trade, and we do not interfere with that.'
>
> "Mr. Henderson—'Does the appointment of Commissions indicate that the Government has made up its mind to purchase without the authority of the House?'
>
> "Mr. Bonar Law—'It will certainly indicate that the Government wishes this aspect considered, and it may also indicate that the Government is inclined to think that this is the best course.'"



HARD TIMES AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

King George gives up whisky amid the plaudits of the Salvation Army.

—© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

These somewhat cryptic utterances are thus interpreted by the London *Evening Standard:*

> "England, Scotland, and Ireland will each have its own Commission, for the conditions of the trade vary so much that they demand separate treatment. From the tribunals members of the trade and teetotal leaders will be alike excluded. The aim of the Government is to secure men of business experience and judicial mind, who, unswayed by personal interest or political prejudices, will suggest a fair bargain as between the state and the trade. . . . . .
>
> "From the financial point of view Ministers will be able to show that nationalization is likely to prove not merely a sound, but a lucrative, investment—that is, if the state does not allow the prohibitionist to destroy it. But any measure of local option is not likely to commend itself to public opinion."

The Non-conformist element, which has always been the backbone of the English prohibitionist movement, voices its opposition through the powerful London *British Weekly*, where its editor, Sir William Robertson Nicoll, writes:

> "A journal, usually right, says that the Government scheme is state-purchase and local option. We have already done our best to express intelligibly our opinion of this proposal. The trade, however, are alarmed, tho they need not be alarmed, by the mention of local option, and there will be great trouble. However, we have always advised our readers to take the menace very seriously. What has happened is this: Whatever individual members of the trade may say, the leaders in the Government are well aware that if they wait till women get the vote their chances are not very bright and they will strain every nerve to drive through a purchase measure before the women can speak. We have no doubt that women will take notice of this and express themselves. A state-purchase scheme can never be undone."

The Spectator is very angry with the Labor party, which it believes to have vetoed prohibition, and it tries to force a declaration to that effect from the Government:

> "Labor must be held to have vetoed prohibition until it *changes its mind.* Once more, the essential thing for all concerned is to ascertain the facts. If so-called representatives of labor are taking the name of the majority of the working-classes of this country in vain, then let their action be repudiated. If they are not, then at any rate we shall have the advantage of knowing where we are and who it is that in a year of famine places beer before bread. The first step toward reaching a healthier state of things is to find out whether the Labor members in the Cabinet did or did not, before they took office, make 'no prohibition' an essential condition of their presence. Obviously the matter can not remain where it is. Somebody is vetoing war prohibition."

The brilliant rival of *The Spectator*, the London *Saturday Review*, which some wit has accused of adopting the slogan of that sprightly sheet, *The Sporting Times*—"High Church, High Tory, and Old Port"—roundly declares that "to pass prohibition to-day would be to play straight into the hands of Germany," and it proceeds:

> "To forbid the workingman—the man doing to-day tremendously hard hand-labor in factory and shipyard and on the land—a glass of beer, to cut off the allowance of rum to the soldiers in the trenches, would be nothing if not madness. Exasperated not alone by the hardship—contrived for him largely by comfortable people with ample incomes of their own and keeping a generous table in their own homes—of such an act, but still more by the insult of it, the workingman might strike all over the country; indeed, we incline to think he would. And what would the

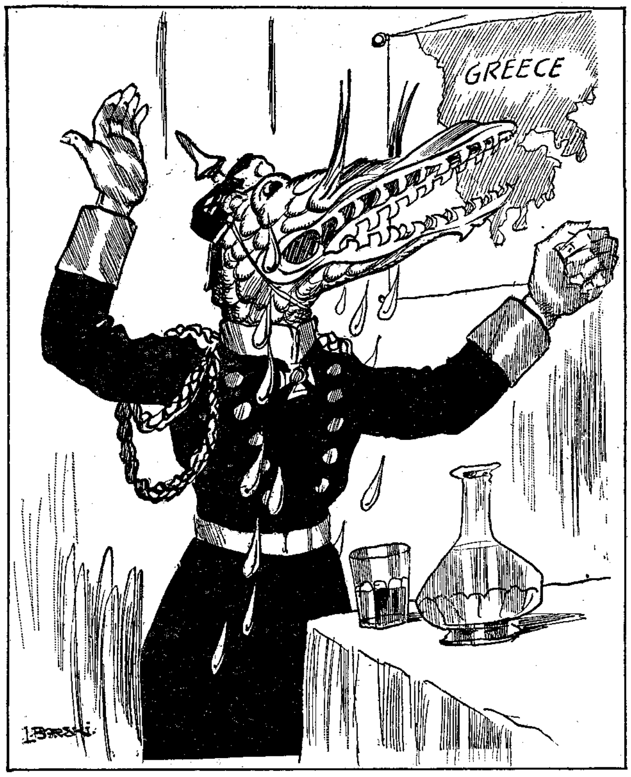
soldiers and sailors make of it if we passed an Act of Parliament taking away from them their tot of rum? But need we further discuss this thing? It is so ridiculous and impossible."

In the trenches themselves we learn that a considerable amount of liquor is consumed and a ration of rum is served daily to the soldiers. Major Gordon, better known, perhaps, as Ralph Connor, the novelist, who went to the front to serve as chaplain, a prohibitionist and non-smoker, has returned with different opinions. He is reported as saying at a public meeting in Toronto that "to deprive the men of their ration of rum would be sheer inhumanity." In France, too, wine is issued to the troops. The London *Lancet*, one of the leading medical journals of the world, writes:

> "It is stated that the French Government has requisitioned for the purpose of the Army a very substantial proportion of the vintage production. In France, therefore, wine has assumed a military importance, for no less than 200,000,000 gallons of wine from the country, together with 40,000,000 gallons from her Algerian colony, have been reserved for the use of the soldier. It would appear that each officer and man receives daily half a liter, or one pint, of wine. This allowance has been adopted since the war began, and the authorities are convinced that it has contributed to the health and efficiency of the troops through a campaign conducted under very trying conditions. The reasonable consumption of the wine of the country (*vin ordinaire*) is evidently regarded as beneficial rather than demoralizing."

On the other hand, Mr. Arthur Mee, the enthusiastic apostle of prohibition in England, charges that the soldiers are utterly demoralized by drink. In an open letter to the Cabinet published in most of the London papers, protesting against the fiat forbidding the export of his books, he writes:

> "Quite clearly our drink question, as the greatest flour-milling paper in America says, is no longer a football for the game of British politics. With the fate of the Allies depending on food-supplies, Canada and Russia and America, all prohibiting the destruction of grain for drink, may well be astounded at the spectacle of a War Council in Britain that tolerates the destruction of 450,000 loaves a day for beer.
>
> "Even fiddling like that we must stand at home, but what the British Empire will not stand is the smashing of its birthright. . . . . . .
>
> "Is the Defense of the Realm Act really to be reduced to the depth of becoming the Defense of the Drink-Trade Act? Is this trade really to enjoy the protection we give to the Army? Are free Canadians to be imprisoned unless they burn this book, which is freely read in England? If this is the price we are to pay for proclaiming the truth about drink there are ten thousand thousand Britons who will know the reason why.
>
> "Is it imagined that you can keep this ghastly truth from Canada? She knows it well. She has trained 450,000 men in prohibition-camps, but what have we done with them? We have sent them into drinking-camps.
>
> "You can not stop this ghastly truth from going round the world. All the world knows that the attempt to keep drink from the Canadians failed because beer ran so freely in our tap-rooms that it was useless to stop it in our camps. The condition of England is such that the clean life of the Canadian soldier at home is made impossible here by a private trade."



THE IMPERIAL GERMAN CROCODILE.

WILLIAM—"I weep for Greece, poor, suffering land!"
—*Mucha* (Moscow).

WHY TINO HAD TO GO

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS AT SALONIKI will follow the abdication of King Constantine of Greece, says the *Petit Parisien*, which prophesies that, now that Greece, under the new King, has joined the Allies, General Sarrail will endeavor to link up with Roumania and break the Berlin-to-Constantinople highway. The fear of a treacherous attack by King Tino was, we are told, one of the main reasons why he had to go, and we are reminded that he was treacherous even to his own country when he surrendered Fort Rupel to the Bulgarians, the avowed enemies of his people. Indeed, he himself admits in an interview given to the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, not long before he lost his throne, that he was not playing a straight game—at least so far as the French were concerned. He remarked to his interviewer:

> "I am following with passionate interest every bit of progress made by the Central Powers. Every inch of French earth taken by the Germans is in my eyes a gain for Greece. . . . . . .
>
> "Neither the past nor any preventive measures can hinder me from wishing for the arrival of the Bulgarians, Germany's allies, as the liberators of Saloniki. . . . When I signed the mobilization order, it was believed that I was mobilizing against the Bulgarians. I was mobilizing against France."

The Manchester *Guardian* is at pains to explain that Tino was not removed because he was pro-German. In a judicial editorial it details all his "high crimes and misdemeanors," and states:

> "Constantine's guilt was not that he was a pro-German. He was that from youth upward by temperament and training, and, to do him justice, rarely concealed it even before the war. Nor ought we to blame him if, for his own part, he thought that neutrality was the right policy for Greece. He declared that he had the fate of Belgium always before his eyes, and we may admit that the fortunes of Servia and Roumania were not such as to encourage small states to plunge into the war. But our grievances against him were genuine enough, for all that. He was a constitutional monarch, and he suppress the liberties of his country, ruling as absolutely as the late Czar or the King of Prussia, and there is no reason at all why we should forget that by dismissing Mr. Venizelos and establishing an aribtrary, despotic rule he destroyed the last chance of saving Servia, and perhaps of changing the whole face of the war. Nor was that all. While pretending to maintain a sincere and even a benevolent neutrality toward the Allies he gave help to Germany which was worth several army-corps, and he and his Court ended by organizing a treacherous attack on British and French troops which ought to have been answered promptly by his deposition. His existence as King was, therefore, a standing humiliation to the Allies and an affront to all the principles which they have declared to be animating them in the war."

The German press, and those in this country who were formerly pro-German in their sympathies, have been loud in their comments on the "hypocrisy which condemns Germany for the invasion of Belgium while doing the same in Greece." Curiously enough, however, it is a German paper which gives the clearest justification for our allies' action in Greece. Of course, it is in Maximilian Harden's Berlin *Zukunft*, where we read:

"England, France, and Russia, who delivered Hellas from the Turk and created the new Greek State, giving the crown by the London Treaty of 1863 to the Danish Prince Wilhelm, stand firmly on their treaty rights. According to the eighth article of the older treaty of 1830 they may, if at one, even without the consent of the Greek State, send troops to that territory. That they have done.

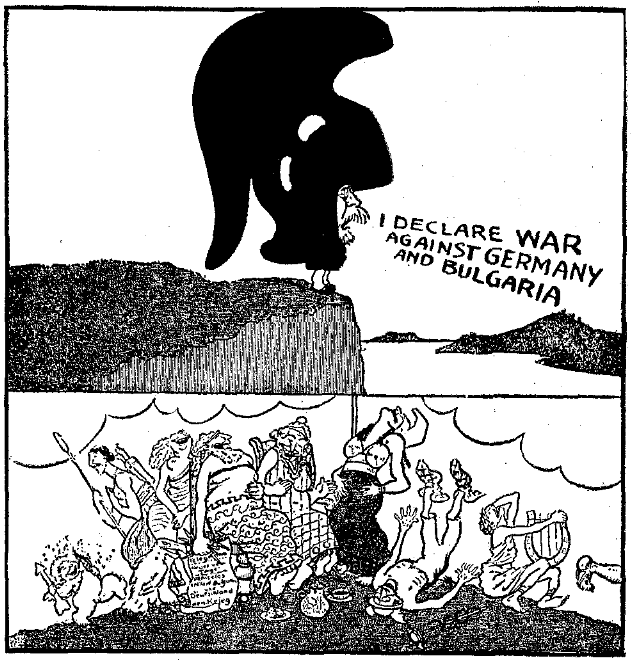
"The King, who, against the recognizable will of the people, dissolved the Chamber, who dismissed the Cabinet of Venizelos, notwithstanding its unshakable majority, who forced new elections while the Army was mobilized, who evacuated Fort Rupel to the Bulgarian enemy of the protecting Powers—this King was guilty of a breach of the treaties of protection, as by his actions Greek neutrality has been violated and the independence of Greece reduced.

"The opinion that to the protecting Powers belonged the right of control by occupation never has been contradicted. Constantine believed he was King by the grace of God, but he was really only King by the grace of the protecting Powers. He would long ago have been dethroned if the dynastic feeling of his Russian royal relatives had not protected him."

SPAIN'S REBELLIOUS ARMY

TO UNDERSTAND the situation in Spain, it is necessary to know the part played by the Army, the decisive factor in all national disturbances. Some weeks ago, according to a Spanish correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, the Spanish Army, thrown into a state of unrest by the war, demanded a clean sweep in the higher commands and the elimination of a number of long-standing grievances. The Army, according to the *Guardian's* correspondent, had long been preparing for this stroke, and we are told that—

"An organization of Committees of Defense prepared the attack on the oligarchy of wire-pullers. It is significant that this organization had no branch in Madrid, while the Central Committee was in Barcelona. The War Minister in the late Cabinet, General Aquilera, decided to take a strong line and ordered General Alfau, in command in Barcelona, to dissolve the Committee of Defense by force. General Alfau, who knew the gravity of the position, advised moderation. Then, under strict orders from Madrid, he arrested the members of the Central Committee. He was relieved of his command, and General Marina was sent as the strong man. But General Marina, on his arrival in Barcelona, found that the Central Committee, reconstituted, submitted to him an extraordinary document, a real ultimatum, in which the army officers demanded a betterment of the moral, professional, and economical conditions of the Army."


I DECLARE WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND BULGARIA

VENIZELOS DECLARES WAR.

Observe the effect upon the Greek gods in Olympus.

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The sense of power felt by the Army can be judged from certain ominous sentences in the ultimatum which is quoted from the Barcelona *Liberal*. They run:

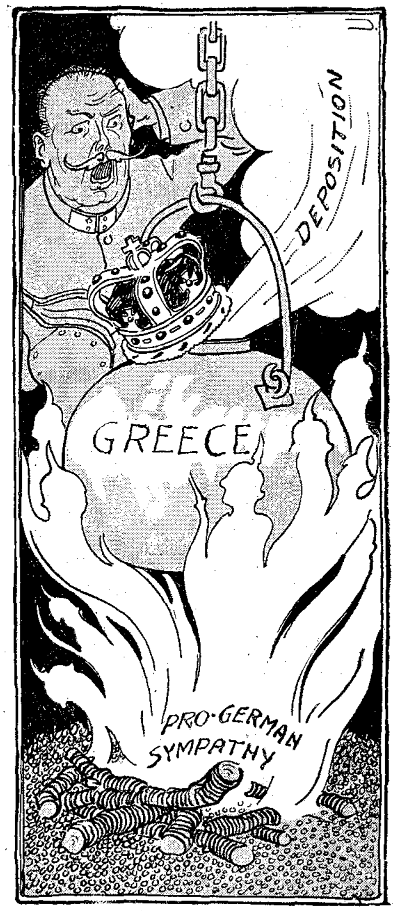
"Not only the infantry, which garrisons all the country, and which at the present moment obeys no authority but that of this Central Committee, but also the cavalry and artillery, are determined that henceforward justice and fairness shall govern the Army.

"The Army are resolved respectfully to express for the last time their desire to remain within the bounds of discipline.

"The Army in barracks in all the garrisons of Spain await the solution to their demands within a period of twelve hours."

Then Spain's young ruler threw his hat into the bull-ring, and the *Guardian's* correspondent thus narrates the story:

"Meanwhile, the King, over the heads of the Government and of the 'strong man' in Barcelona, negotiated direct with the Committee through his personal friend, Captain Foronda, a cavalry officer who left the Army for a very successful business career, and is now at the head of the Barcelona Tramway Company. The King, imprest by the situation, capitulated, and the prisoners were released that very morning. The resignation of the Cabinet was therefore inevitable."



TOO MUCH FIRE.

KING CONSTANTINE—"Alas! there goes the lid." —*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

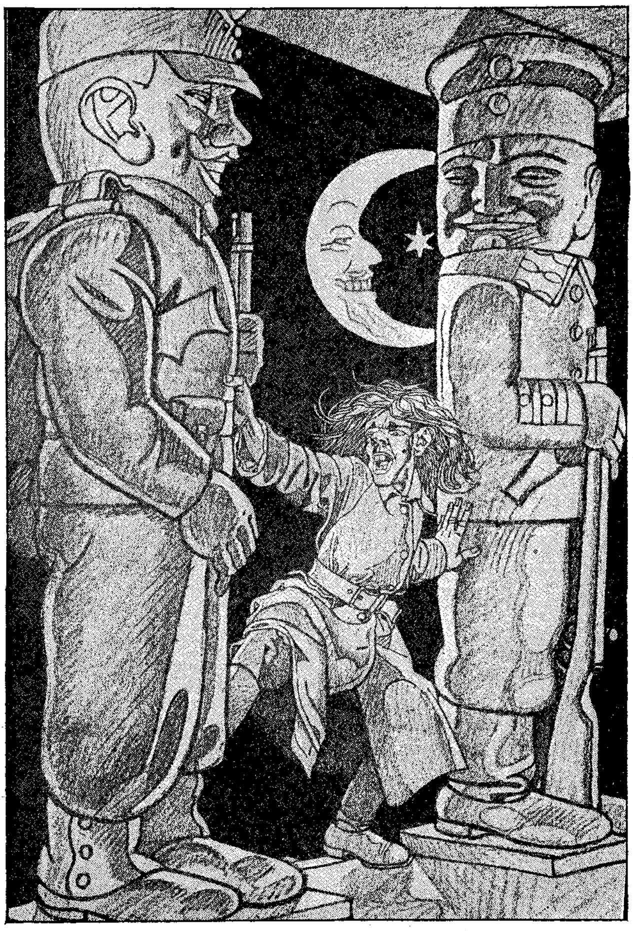
Commenting editorially on the situation, *The Guardian* considers that despite the optimism of Señor Dato, the new premier, the end is not yet in sight, and it remarks:

"Political crises in Spain have often been the work of the Army, but the latest has a special character. For many years the Army, aptly manipulated by its chiefs, has been an anti-democratic force, a pillar of the Crown, but an instrument of reaction. Thus a few years ago the Army obtained the right to court-martial its civilian critics. The present movement seems to have been a revolt of the officers against the military oligarchy, which has neglected everything that could lead to efficiency and made favoritism the only road to promotion. It is very significant that the officers definitely repudiated all authority except that of the Central Committee of their own organization, and that, apart from their strictly professional demands, they asked that the Army should not be used in civil disturbances, so that there should be no danger of conflict between Army and people. . . . . . .

"Every thinking man in Spain knows that the present system of government is ruining the country, and the revolutionary spirit which is spreading from Russia across Europe was bound to ferment in Spain. It will be noted that the center of the officers' movement was Barcelona, the great industrial city of Spain and the headquarters of Spanish radicalism and republicanism. Unless very drastic reforms are carried out the Spanish Government may well be offered stronger medicine by the people."

GERMAN AIMS IN RUSSIA

GERMANY'S DREAM of world-domination is beginning to fade and her diplomats and publicists are slowly realizing that, unaided, she can never achieve the desired goal. So the talk is turning to new alliances, now or later, and further efforts are clearly foreshadowed to entrap the Russian Republic into that close alliance with Germany which was almost achieved under the régime of the Czar and Boris Stürmer. The *Kölnische Zeitung* paints a charming picture of the delights that would follow for Germany could the aim of the Kaiser's diplomats be accomplished and Russia and Japan be detached from the Grand Alliance. The Rhenish organ, however, realizes that if this pretty scheme fails *Weltmacht* must remain a thing that this generation of Germans will never see:



WHY RUSSIA SHOULD MAKE PEACE.

The Russian Samson is not strong enough to pull down the pillars of the world. —*Die Muskete* (Vienna).

"If the Russian chooses the Englishman as his friend, the world-power of Germany is relegated to a misty distance; it is, indeed, doubtful whether, in that event, our object can ever be achieved. Moreover, in addition to this loss, we shall have for a long time to come to reckon with Continental struggles which will cost blood, money, and strength, and the result of which—with Germany standing at the side of Austria-Hungary against Russia, France, and England—can not be calculated. It is impossible to call attention too insistently to the importance of this decisive moment."

The wicked English and the naughty Americans have just got to be crusht, and this oracle on foreign affairs perceives that a German-Russian-Japanese Alliance is the only way to do it. This is how it works out:

"If there is a way to effect from without, in favor of the rising world Powers, the comparatively rapid dissolution of the British Empire, it is only by means of a German-Russian-Japanese world-coalition. Of course, such a coalition is, at bottom, another 'syndicate for the division of the world.' But the object of the political map of the earth is not to remain unaltered; the utmost German devotion to peace would not dispose of the aggressive Imperialism of the others, but would merely permit Germany's development to decay. We have the choice between being full partners in the future syndicate for the division of the world or being despised outsiders.

"If we succeed, by means of Russian and Japanese advances, with German and German-Turkish protection of their flanks, in destroying the English positions in the Middle and Far East, the ultimate reconciliation of Russian and North-American Imperialism will be facilitated, because North America will then be unable to cooperate with Great Britain in the Pacific Ocean. Perhaps, in a later future—to mention only one of the numerous possibilities—the North-American-Far-Eastern line of separation will run straight across the Australian Continent, which, as is well known, is eagerly coveted by the Japanese.

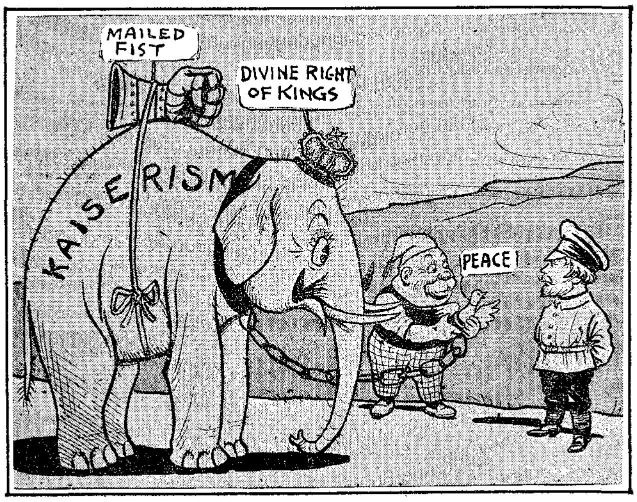
"If we are able to overthrow the British, and thus to render Russia and Japan decisive service in Asia against England, we ought to be able to obtain permanent recognition of our Turkish and Near-Eastern policy, and to make the western edge of the Persian mountains the frontier between the Quadruple Alliance's sphere of interest and Russia's sphere of interest."

Our Russian friends, however, do not appear to be quite such fools as our enemy thinks, and the Petrograd *Ryetch* certainly seems to have its eyes wide open. Discussing the meaning of a separate peace, it remarks:

"Peace, particularly a separate, 'treacherous' peace, is, of course, possible. Such a peace, however, will be with the Germany of William and Hindenburg, the real Germany who has devastated Belgium and Poland, who has destroyed Louvain and Reims, who treats our prisoners of war like slaves and cattle. That peace will, of course, be 'peace without annexations' for us, a peace by which our ties with brotherly Poland will be severed forever, a Lithuanian-German buffer state created, and the Germans of the Baltic provinces will rejoin Germany, enslaving the Esthonians and Letts. And let us not forget that this peace will bring along with the rest the sure and final destruction of all Armenians with whom Turkey has old scores. Such a peace is possible and thinkable, but this peace will be a disgrace and ruin to Russia, the same as if concluded by Protopopoff and Stürmer. . . . . . .

"What will such a peace give to Russia? Let us even grant that Germany will restore to Russia all she has seized. In such case we shall have as our immediate neighbor poor, Germanized Poland, all her hopes for national rehabilitation shattered forever, the Ukraine torn between Russia and Austria, locked gates to the Mediterranean, necessary not only to the manufacturers, landowners, and capitalists, but to the peasant, agricultural Russia, which must henceforth be the granary of Europe, and in the Caucasus bleeding and suffering Armenia with a portion of her population condemned to rapid, violent extermination.

"Lastly, and most important of all, we are menaced by the inevitable return of the cultural and economic German semi-slavery under which we lived for so many years."



A PRESENT FROM WILLIAM.

FRITZ—"Now, Comrade, that you have got rid of Czarism, surely you can find room in your home for this poor little dove?"
IVAN—"And what about the elephant?"
FRITZ—"Oh, that is thrown in with the dove!"

—*Evening News* (London).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HUDSON MAXIM'S PLAN FOR TORPEDO-PROOF SHIPS

HUDSON MAXIM ASSERTS that he can make ships torpedo-proof by protective walls, not of heavy armor, but of a combination of metallic rods and cylinders filled with water. The rods are to impede and slow down the velocity of the high-pressure gases from the torpedo, which are the destructive agent of its explosion, while the water, shattered into spray, is to cool them, contract them, and reduce their pressure. Thus it will be possible, Mr. Maxim believes, that a torpedo should explode in direct contact with a ship's hull without inflicting serious damage upon her. He communicates the details of his device to *The Scientific American* (New York, June 9), remarking somewhat dryly that as the Germans are in no present need of protective devices against torpedoes, this publication can not be considered as giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy. Mr. Maxim remarks that the principle of his device is none other than that of the celebrated "silencer" that bears the name of another member of his family. He writes:

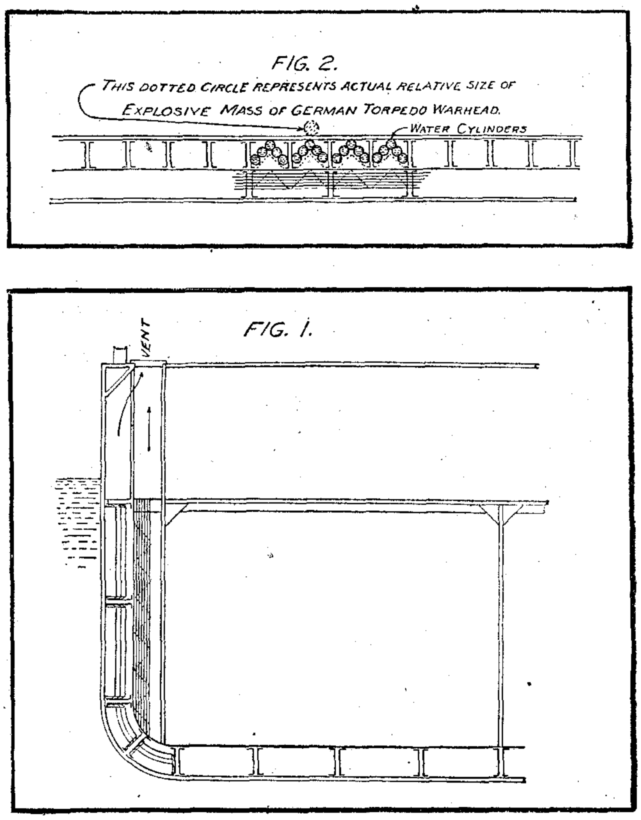


FIG. 2.
THIS DOTTED CIRCLE REPRESENTS ACTUAL RELATIVE SIZE OF EXPLOSIVE MASS OF GERMAN TORPEDO WARHEAD.
WATER CYLINDERS
FIG. 1.
VENT

By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

TORPEDO-PROOFING FOR SHIPS.

The arrangement of water-barrier, screens, and vents for the escape of the gases formed by the explosion of a torpedo are here shown in vertical section below and horizontal section above. According to Mr. Maxim, the outer wall of the ship would be shattered, but the explosive forces would then be carried upward harmlessly, leaving the inner wall intact. This may be applied to ships already built.

"When a gun provided with a Maxim silencer is fired, the silencer acts to dissipate and absorb the energy of the escaping gases, thereby lessening the intensity and suddenness of the shock upon the atmosphere.

"I propose to employ a principle similar to that of the silencer for dissipating the energy of the explosive blast of a torpedo against and into the hull of a ship. In addition to this, the gases of the explosive blast are made to take up, spray, and mix with a sufficient quantity of water, instantly to reduce their temperature and volume about tenfold.

"When a mass of high explosive, like the contents of a torpedo war-head, is exploded against a ship's hull at the usual depth of, say, from nine to eighteen feet below the water-line, the mass of water surrounding the explosives serves to tamp it, that is to say, it serves as an anvil to resist the blast in all other directions except toward the interior of the ship; and as the ship's hull is the line of least resistance, the great mass of gases under high temperature and pressure passes into and through the hull of the ship with such destructive violence as to cause the immediate sinking of a large vessel of ordinary construction. . . . . . .

"At the instant following detonation the gases begin to expand in all directions, and they expand as much more rapidly on the line of least resistance as the resistance on that line is less than in other directions. Consequently, the highly resistant mass of water surrounding the ball of incandescent gases serves as a gun, while the gases themselves, serving both as propellant and projectile, are hurled on the line of least resistance through and into the ship's hull, expanding in all directions in the form of a cone. . . . . .

"One volume of a high explosive develops about a thousand volumes of gaseous products of combustion, after cooling down to atmospheric temperature and pressure, but when the gases enter the ship and after they have expanded to a thousand times the volume of the original explosive body, they still have a temperature of probably about 5,000° F. Therefore, the quantity of heat which they contain is sufficient to increase their volume tenfold more. Thus, the original volume of four cubic feet of explosive develops 40,000 cubic feet of gases.

"If we can succeed, by means of water, in abstracting the excess heat of the gases of the explosive blast of a German torpedo as they enter the ship's hull, we shall decrease their volume from 40,000 cubic feet to 4,000 cubic feet. Not only this, but also if we can succeed in making the gases do work upon certain obstructions placed in their path, they will be cooled just in proportion to the amount of work that they thus do. . . . . . .

"A strong, steel wire or round rod, drawn taut and interposed in the path of the blast of a high explosive, offers very great powers of resistance, and it is very difficult to break such a wire or rod by the explosive blast. Consequently, if a screen composed of strong, steel wires or rods be placed in the wall of a ship's hull in such position that it will receive the initial impact of the gases, it will place work upon the gases, and, by wiredrawing and impeding them, dissipate a portion of their heat or energy and slow their velocity; and if the screen be so arranged that the gases strike it obliquely or a glancing blow, or in such wise that the shock upon the screen is less sudden and more gradual, then the screen will resist much better the impingement of the blast.

"To this end I suggest placing a series of steel screens consisting of ¾-inch steel rods and ¼-inch steel rods, alternating with one another in the positions and in the manner shown in the accompanying drawings. . . . . . .

"But in addition to the proposed screens, I purpose also to interpose between the seat of explosion and the screens a barrier or wall of water, so that the gases of explosion will carry forward with them a large mass of water against the screens, spraying and atomizing the water and mixing it intimately with the heated gases, thereby instantly lowering their temperature and volume tenfold, which means reducing their volume from 40,000 cubic feet to 4,000 cubic feet."

There are obviously different ways, Mr. Maxim says, in which a water-barrier may be interposed. The simplest way would be to construct a plain, external water-wall. But such an arrangement has several disadvantages, one of which is that the wall, by backing up the vessel's outer skin, prevents its complete shattering and the consequent formation of spray. By the employment of water-cylinders the skin is more completely shattered, and the gases carry with them a greater quantity of water against the screens. He goes on:

"Spaces are provided upward through the ship's deck for the free escape of the gases. Of course, such openings will obviously be closed by suitable hatches, which will be thrown open by the gas-pressure under them in case the ship is torpedoed, all of which is illustrated by the accompanying drawings.

"My method of torpedo-proofing ships is applicable to hulls of any form, and it is not necessary to alter the lines of the hull requisite for speed, or to increase the beam or draft of the ship materially, if at all, for the purpose. The water-cylinders of the barrier may be utilized to carry oil on the outward trip and be filled with water for the return voyage.

"Altho oil would not serve as well as water as an absorbent of the heat of the gases of the explosion, still oil could be made to serve the purpose by making the cylinders somewhat larger.

"An important advantage of my system of torpedo-proofing ships is that it may be applied to ships already built. For example, the freight- and passenger-ships taken from Germany could in a short time be rendered torpedo-proof by my method, and altho their beam and displacement would necessarily be somewhat increased, still their speed would not be greatly reduced.

"It seems to me highly important that any torpedo-proof ship, or ship intended to resist torpedo attacks, should have a speed greater than that of the German *U*-boats—at any rate, much greater than their underwater speed, in order that a *U*-boat might not be able to follow the ship and repeatedly torpedo it. The torpedo-proof ship would, of course, be armed with guns, which would render it impracticable for a submarine to follow it except when submerged."

LAYING TELEPHONE-CABLES UNDER FIRE

THE ALMOST COMPLETE DEPENDENCE of modern warfare on communication by telegraph and telephone has often been commented upon of late. The work of the men who make it possible, by laying cables under fire, is described in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, June) by Capt. A. P. Corcoran, late of the British Army. This writer has returned from the front, where he witnessed the service that he here describes. It appeals to him, he says, as "peculiarly romantic," and indeed these electric cables are the nerve-organs that give the thrill to warfare, even as our own nerves respond to external stimulation through the medium of our bodily senses. The fighting men represent the muscles of war; they can strike, and strike hard; but they can do so effectively only when stimulated and directed by the messages made possible by these cable-layers. Writes Captain Corcoran:

"Without communication, of course, war could not be waged. For a while the electric flash-lamp was used. It took the form of a small, four-volt bulb, placed in the barrel of a rifle. The rifle was sighted directly at the receiver, who was the only person in a position to see it. But this method of communication was too slow. Now the wireless, the telephone, and telegraphing buzzer are used.

"From General Headquarters up to Brigade Headquarters the method of connecting up these instruments is by air-line. But from Brigade Headquarters up to Battalion Headquarters and all along the line of the trenches cable has to be used.

"A cable detachment consists of ten men, eight horses (four riders and four draft), and a wagon, the leader and the near wagon-horse having drivers mounted. The wagon carries a number of poles for bridging crossings, and four drums of cable, each containing five miles of No. 14 insulated copper wire. The inside end of each drum is connected with the wagon and contact is made with a telephone on the box seat.

"Suppose the cable is to be laid between points *A* and *B*. The loose end is paid out and man No. 8 (Nos. 9 and 10 being mounted on the draft-horses) connects it with a telephone and remains at point *A* while the wagon moves off at a trot.

"Man No. 1 now rides on ahead, to pick out the most suitable course to travel. Man No. 2 works the telephone on the wagon, constantly keeping in touch with point *A*. Man No. 3 sits in the wagon, easing the cable off the drum. Nos. 4 and 5 likewise sit in the wagon, armed with mattock and spade, ready at any moment they come to a crossing to jump down and dig a small trench. This is usually four inches deep, the object, of course, being to bury the cable out of danger from passing vehicles or horse-hoofs that might cut it. Having concealed it, the men tie each end to some standing object close to the trench, so that the cable will not be pulled out of its grave. That operation completed—it usually takes three or four minutes—the wagon again moves on.

"Now behind the wagon there follow always two riders—Nos. 6 and 7, each armed with a crook stick. This consists of a piece of broom-handle, fitted at the end with an iron hook, and is used to lift the cable on the tops of hedges or small trees or other objects which might help to keep it off the ground. With a lift of the arm, No. 6 swings the cable on high; but, should he chance to miss any of it, No. 7 does his work.

"Should the wagon come to a very large crossing, or perhaps a brook, the cable is not buried but borne overhead. In this case it becomes the duty of Nos. 6 and 7 to ride up to the assistance of Nos. 4 and 5. Between them they erect two poles, each eighteen feet high, one on either side of the crossing—an operation which takes five or six minutes at least, as the holes have to be jumped for the poles. The cables are laid at the rate of about six miles an hour.

"In the trenches, of course, the method is entirely different. Since horses and wagons are not practicable, what is known as a 'man-pack' takes their place.

"This pack consists of four men. No. 1, whose duty is to pay off the cable, carries his equipment strapped to his back. The cable is done up in a reel, consisting of about 2,000 yards of 18-gage, a smaller one than that used in the wagon set.

"No. 2 leads the way, fixing little wooden pegs in the sides of the trenches. No. 1, of course, follows on behind, paying out his cable as he goes. Nos. 3 and 4 follow No. 1, their duty being to tie the cable to the wooden pegs affixt by No. 2.

"In the trenches, naturally, there is always the danger that the cable may be cut through by shell-fire. Various devices have been introduced to lessen this danger. The method of laying cable in loops, one of which will always preserve the contact, tho the others be cut through, has been found most effective in actual fighting.

"Technical and safe as all these tasks sound, they are nevertheless attended by their own difficulties and dangers. When the enemy artillery and airplane scouts are busy, they find a cable-wagon an excellent target.

"For instance, during the retreat from Mons a cable-wagon was sent out to reestablish communication between units severed during the retirement of the troops. Overhead circles a German airplane in search of prey. It got the first wagon. Another wagon was sent out. The airplane got it, too. Then a third essayed a task. And this one, all of whose men expected, of course, to be blown sky-high, succeeded where the others had failed. Such is the luck of battle. . . . . .

"It may be romantic to do battle. Battle rouses your blood, and the instinct of self-preservation will always help you in a fight. No disparagement of the fighters—but I take my hat off to the man who can do a cable-laying job under fire."

MORPHIN AND GAS-ATTACKS—Referring to the article on "War and the Dope Habit," in our issue for June 9, Lieut. C. C. McCulley, of Montreal, writes us as follows:

"I am strongly of the opinion that Mr. Towns was misinformed as to the manner in which such drugs as morphin are left about in military or other hospitals overseas, for use by patients as they see fit. The fact that the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Army Medical Corps of the different Entente Allies are drawn from the leaders of the medical profession and that the nurses are also both competent and responsible in a high degree should be sufficient guaranty that nothing approaching the lax methods alleged exists. My own experiences at nine different dressing-stations and hospitals, both at the front and in England, compel me to reject the statements attributed to one who won the Victoria Cross. I was present at and was wounded in the engagement at which gas was said to have been first used by the Germans. This was on April 22, 1915—not in August, 1914, as stated by Mr. Towns's informant. I saw numbers of victims of that then latest manifestation of *Kultur* and was in daily contact with numbers of them, both in hospitals and elsewhere, for more than a year afterward, and in not one case were they ever given morphin or other narcotic *ad lib.* as suggested, nor was one of the many addicted to that or any other drug in any way. It is quite probable that at first, before the full effects of the gas were known, morphin was given to the victims to alleviate their terrible sufferings, but certainly it was done under strict supervision and not in the free and easy manner as stated. With the efficient protection against gas, now in use by all the Entente Allies, the casualties by 'gassing' are almost nil, and . . . I certainly think that the fears of any one regarding the likelihood of gas victims becoming dope-fiends as the result of hospital treatment are groundless."

A RARE CHANCE FOR THE ARCHITECT AND THE CITY-PLANNER.

Longwy is but one of the cities which have been shattered by the German guns and which is to be remade after the war, with new houses, new thoroughfares, and perhaps a completely revised street-system.

PLANS FOR REBUILDING EUROPE'S RUINED CITIES

THE RUINED CITIES in the battle-zone will have to be rebuilt on a large scale after the war, and much thought is being given, even now, to the way in which it shall be done. Not only does the wholesale destruction furnish an opportunity for making over street-plans and improving both the general appearance and the livableness of the wrecked towns, but features must be introduced whose necessity the war has made us realize for the first time. This must be done even in cities like London and Paris, which have not felt the direct shock of war. The up-to-date town, for instance, must have what no American town yet has—a place for the arrival and departure of aeroplanes in considerable numbers. Transportation facilities must be enlarged and multiplied, ports rebuilt, the handling of foodstuffs and other supplies reorganized, housing and recreation made anew the subjects of study—general planning, in short, taken up almost as if it were a fresh problem. George B. Ford, a member of the recent American Industrial Commission to France, contributes an article to *The American City* (New York, June), which we quote and condense as follows:

"In Europe aviation has raised a whole series of new problems in the planning of cities, many of which demand immediate solution. Fields for training, maneuvers, and storage require acres of continuous open space almost level in character and well drained. Around most cities such space is difficult to find, and it is only by planning well ahead that adequate reservations can be made.

"Still more important in city planning is the problem of providing convenient landing-places for aeroplanes. In fact, the Post-office Department is now, in conjunction with the Aero Club of America, planning to select appropriate fields for landing in or near every important center. In France most of the aeroplanes, from a standing start, go only some 100 or 150 yards before leaving the ground, and then shoot up into the air at a surprizingly sharp angle. They land easily in a 30-acre field. There are any number of places in New York, and in most of our other cities and towns, which would make ideal landing-places if they were leveled off and trees, bushes, wires, and other obstructions removed.

"The problem of landing at night is perhaps the most difficult and dangerous of all. In France we found the landing-places specially lighted by search-lights or by a peculiar formation of the surrounding lamps, so that, seen from above, they are readily recognized. Then, too, by day all sorts of special indications were used—whitewash or colored diagrams drawn on the ground so that an aeroplane from a mile or two in the air could recognize the significance of the marks.

"One of the most important problems for the city in time of peace is the moving of crowds of people quickly from one place to another. Its importance is increased tenfold in time of war. In France we saw everywhere parts of a great network of national military roads. They often go straight up and down over hills and valleys, as did our old turnpikes, but always with the grades cut down to the minimum and with ample width and excellent surface. The roadways are never too narrow for two great motor-trucks to pass each other at high speed; far different from our niggardly custom.

"Tho these national roads go through the towns and cities, even in the larger cities, they continue to belong to the National Government and are paid for and maintained by it.

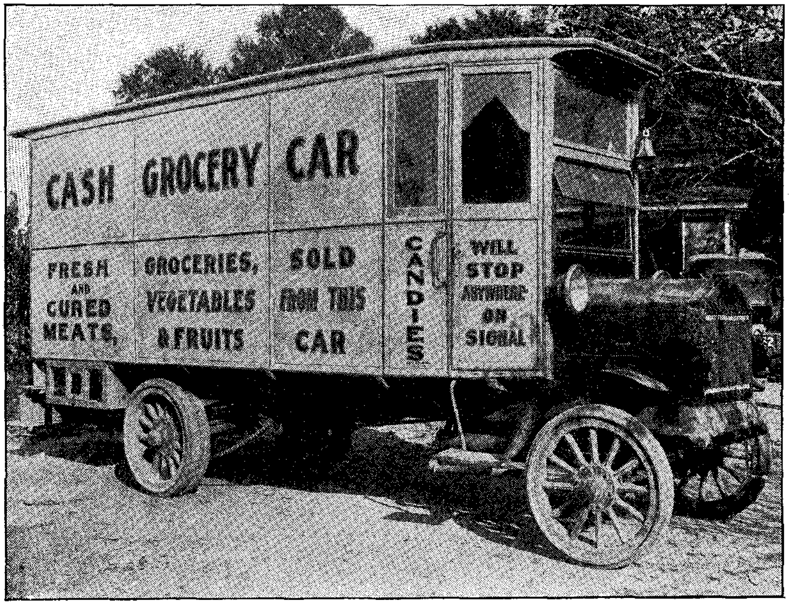
"Motor-busses have played an exceptional rôle in France since the beginning of the war. It was the motor-busses and taxicabs which saved Paris, because they were available and because they were a mobile means of transit.

"In the transportation and handling of supplies great changes have been made in France since the beginning of the war. In many parts of the country, particularly near the war-zone, new railroads are being built and old ones considerably extended. In almost all of the freight-yards that we saw extensions were being made, new terminal tracks being put in, huge new warehouses being built, all with a view to handling war-supplies quickly and without waste.

"We went over the ports of Marseilles, Bordeaux, Rouen, and to some extent Havre, but we hardly recognized them, so much had they been changed; building going on on an enormous scale everywhere, the ports being doubled, trebled, and even quadrupled in size, and, even at that, ships waiting at anchor for days and weeks outside the port for a chance to unload. It was a condition of things that troubled us a great deal, for we realized that hardly a city in America was prepared to meet emergency conditions in like fashion. If nothing else is now possible, a comprehensive plan should be worked out so that it can be carried out as speedily as possible when the time comes.

"However, the thing that probably imprest us most in the handling of goods, both along the water-front and in the local terminals, was the extensive use of handling machinery. Even in the small villages the freight-yards were equipped with cranes and other handling devices, while in the larger yards and along the docks almost nothing was done by hand.

"The handling of foodstuffs for the civilian population is a problem to which France has given careful thought for a good many years. Every city, town, and village has its municipal retail markets in big halls open at the sides, where stalls are rented to the little dealers at the minimum economic rental.



AN ARKANSAS MOTOR-GROCERY.

When this car comes to the farmer's gate the bell on the wind-shield bracket is rung, and the housewife comes out with her purse and exchanges cash for groceries.

"More than that, however, there has been a very strong tendency of late years in France, as well as in other European countries, to develop public wholesale auction markets, and a number of big retail markets have recently been changed for the most part from retail to wholesale use, which also tends to keep down costs. The raising of foodstuffs is a most urgent problem in all the countries at war. In France it has long been the rule to cultivate every acre of ground, including all the vacant lots in cities.

"In housing, a striking development has taken place since the war began. In Limoges, for example, some six acres of four- and five-story tenements in the heart of the city have been razed to the ground. At a cost of a great many millions, the city is going ahead in the midst of war-times to lay out new and broader streets and rebuild the district along modern-city planning lines. In Marseilles fourteen and a half acres of old six- and seven-story tenements in the center of the city were already torn down.

"These old quarters were a serious conflagration menace and center for the spread of disease. It was especially dangerous to leave them in war-time. In America some of our largest cities have old sections with narrow streets where, if a fire or an explosion were to be started, the whole district might go. It is our duty seriously to consider opening up these districts now."

War shows up clearly, Mr. Ford tells us, the need and the lack of general city planning. Paris has, since the beginning of the war, organized a bureau which is planning comprehensively not only within the city, but the surrounding district. In Lyons similar plans are being worked out. In London architects, engineers, and city officials are working out comprehensive plans, especially for traffic routes, for an area of nearly two thousand square miles around London.

"But more striking still are the plans for the rebuilding of Reims and some of the other destroyed towns. In France they have come to realize that they must make a virtue of their necessity and rebuild the destroyed cities along modern scientific lines, always preserving as far as possible the charm of the past. They have gone further still, and now appreciate the vital need of general scientific planning. They have actually framed a law which has already passed the Senate—the Loi Cornudet—according to which every city, town, or village in France, regardless of whether it is in the destroyed area or not, will be forced to lay its future developments according to modern city-planning principles. Every community will have to have its city-planning commission, over which there will be a general commission in each of the eighty-six departments, and over these in turn there will be a Federal commission, so that all may work along similar lines and so that the whole area of France will be laid out according to one great, comprehensive plan. France is doing all these things at enormous cost, despite the superhuman work of carrying on the war. It is comparatively easy for us to plan for these emergencies. In peace-times it is sheer common sense to give our best thought to the planning of our cities. It is imperative to do so now to meet the demands of war."

A MOTOR-CAR GROCERY-STORE

THE old-fashioned pedler's cart, with its picturesque array of new brooms and shiny pans, is outdone by an elaborately equipped grocery-store which now motors up to the farmers' doors in the neighborhood of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. For a time this grocer supplied a fifteen-mile circuit, but his customers took to his idea so readily that he now finds a five-mile route quite enough to handle. The ingeniously contrived motor-car store, herewith pictured, is both the invention and, in large part, the handiwork of the owner. He bought a two-ton truck chassis, and built the body himself from ash, yellow pine, and sheet steel. According to a brief description in *Motor Age* (Chicago), it is 16 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 6 feet 2 inches high. More facts regarding this boon for the busy farmer's wife are thus given by *The Commercial Vehicle* (New York):

"The groceries carried in the truck are sold on the cash basis and are bought, paid for, and delivered at one time. The vehicle starts out on its daily route stocked with goods which experience has taught can be sold. It pulls up outside the customer's house and the driver rings a bell mounted on the left side of the wind-shield. This notifies the customer that the truck has arrived.

"The body is divided into two main parts, that for the driver and that for the store proper. The former is entirely enclosed and is provided with a full-length door on the right and adjacent glass panels. The driver walks into the store part of the body from the cab through a usual-sized door in the center of a partition separating the two. At the extreme rear there is a customers' vestibule [with room for six persons], separated from the remainder by a railing with a wide counter on the top.

"Leading forward from the counter to the partition dividing the grocery and driver's compartments there are two narrow shelves, one on each side, with bins above and below in which various kinds of package goods are carried. At the extreme rear, at the right, is a top-lift ice-box which forms a part of the counter when the top is down. In it are carried meats, butter, milk, and other perishable goods.

"Outside of the body under the rear are two chicken-coops with hinged swing-back bottoms. Two tanks are also carried at the rear for kerosene and gasoline.

"The truck is equipped with an electric starting and lighting system, the current being used to light three electric ceiling lights in the body and to operate the bell used to announce the arrival of the truck so that the housewife has time to get her list of purchases and purse ready. The body is heated in the cold months by a utilization of the engine exhaust."

A LAND OF BURIED MOUNTAINS

THERE LIE BURIED under the flat and monotonous prairie-land that lies at the junction of the three States of Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota, the remains of a high and mighty range of mountains. Mr. Charles Keyes, of Des Moines, Iowa, who writes of the region in *The Scientific Monthly* (New York), says that in days gone by this land was covered by glaciers which would dwarf existing ice-fields into utter insignificance. Lofty volcanoes poured forth their floods of molten lava. But now the mountains have vanished; they are "leveled to the sea, lost and forgotten." Their foundations are being slowly exhumed by the action of stream and rain; and here and there the old structures are being brought to light. The traces, Mr. Keyes tells us, are many but inconspicuous. Recently through means of the records of many deep-well borings and other data, the height, extent, and form of the ancient mountain-range have been fully figured and its characteristic features pictured. Writes Mr. Keyes:

> "This great earth-wrinkle which sprang from the sea in Mesozoic times extended from the east shore of present Lake Superior southwestward beyond the path of the Missouri River. Medially the rocks were bowed up more than a mile above the existing level of the prairies. In their prime these Siouan mountains rivaled in scenic beauty and grandeur the Adirondacks, the southern Appalachians, or the Juras of to-day. Then Jove and Boreas and Vulcan each laid claim to them; and each did his work of demolition quickly and well. They reduced the majestic pile of adamantine down to the very level of the ocean, when Neptune gathered it to his own.
>
> "Altho now no remnant of former mountains remains in the relief expression of the region and the entire area of once high altitudes is as level and as smooth as any other part of the vast interior plain, there persist beneath the glacial mantle mountain structures as well pronounced and as typical as they are anywhere else in the world. The broadly arched strata, the folded formations, the faulted rocks, the intrusions of once molten magmas, the prodigious extravasations of volcanoes, are familiar features which here are characteristically developed. The evidences of orogenic uprisings are unmistakable. Seldom to the geologist are mountain phenomena more clearly depicted. Form, extent, and stratal attitude are measurable with great precision.
>
> "The discovery of the old and long-buried mountain range is a matter so recent and so instructive that a brief statement of the manner of its finding is not without distinct interest. It well illustrates the method of modern scientific venture beyond the confines of the known. By peeling off, as it were, the thick Cretacic and glacial coverings of the area the entire Mesozoic floor is laid bare, and the Paleozoic formations then constitute the uninterrupted bed-rock of the whole region. By what is essentially the same thing, elimination of these later coverings is accomplished by plotting the numerous deep-well records and other data relating to the underground structures. . . . . . .
>
> "Rarely in so small compass are there so well displayed the effects of every great geologic process known. For countless ages fire, flood, and frost have played upon these rocks without completely effacing them. Volcanic outbursts have seamed, seared, and smelted these formations until often they are almost beyond recognition, but they are not yet destroyed. When rains have failed to wash these rocks away or the rivers have been unable to wear them down, the sea has time and again cut into them or carried them hundreds of fathoms deep, yet they have reared themselves again above the surface of the engulfing waters.
>
> "Heat of sun and chill of ice have alternately contended in flaking off the rock-surface; still they have ever presented new faces to these insidious attempts at their destruction. Winter blasts and the siroccan winds of summer have blown the rock-areas bare and clean as a city pavement, and the wind-blown sands and dusts have rounded off all corners and polished all surfaces until the hard vitreous blocks appear as if fused in a furnace, without seemingly making any marked impression. Continental glaciers have repeatedly passed over the region, planing off the glassy masses as a joiner does his beam of wood, and deeply grooving the smoothed facets as by some giant graver. Compression and arching of the earth's crust have uplifted the country into mountains, but they have signally failed to destroy the rocks."

VEGETABLE SOAP

NATURE EVIDENTLY INTENDED man to be cleanly, thinks C. F. Saunders, writing in *The American Botanist* (Joliet, Ill.), for long before the invention of soap she had stocked the earth with plants capable of being used as soaps and quite as effective as the manufactured article. In the United States alone, according to Mr. Saunders, there are half a dozen genera of native plants which contain saponin in sufficient quantities to make them of value for cleaning purposes. He says:

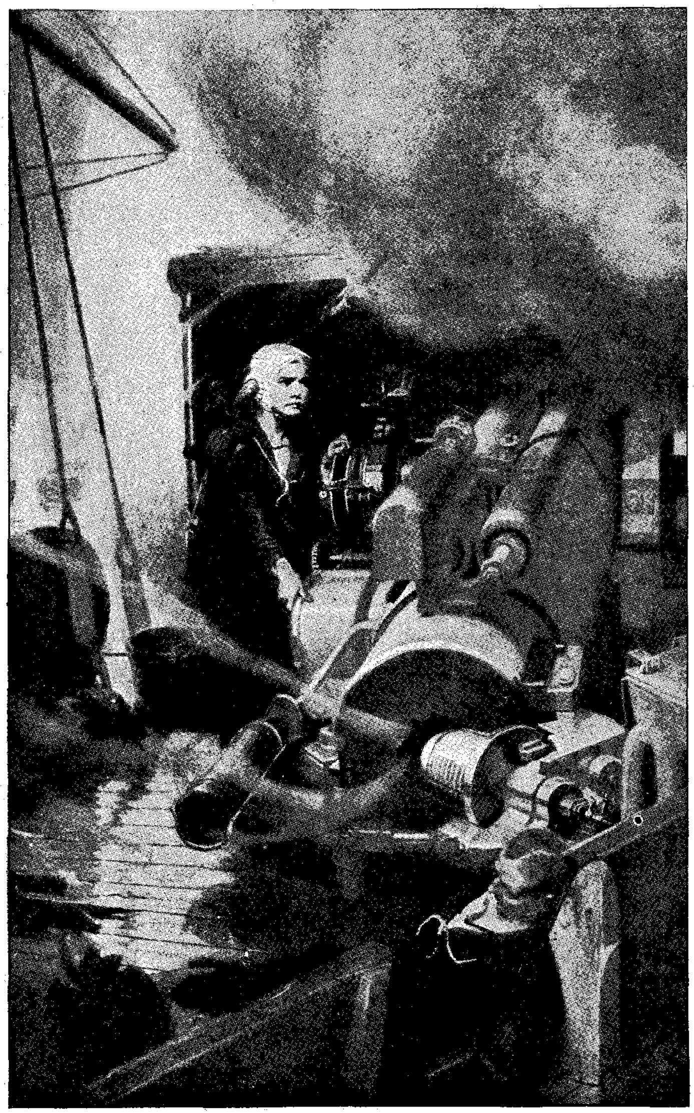
> "They are most numerous in the arid Southwest and on the Pacific coast, and are variously known as soap-weed, soap-root, soap-plant, and *amole*—the last being the name given by Spanish Americans. . . . . . .
>
> "Of these soap-plants it is usually the root which is used, and all that is necessary to do is to dig this up, rinse it, crush it somewhat, and rub it briskly between the hands in water, when a lather is produced which quickly cleanses the skin, leaving it agreeably soft. In the case of several species of *Ceanothus*, which are particularly abundant in California, the flowers and the green seed-vessels may be used with like effect. These shrubs are known as wild lilacs, and during their season of bloom cover entire hillsides in places with a delicate veil of color. There is one species of *Ceanothus* indigenous to our Atlantic seaboard and known commonly as New Jersey tea. It possesses the same saponaceous property. Perhaps the most interesting of our soap-weeds is *Chlorogalum pomeridianum*, a bulbous lily-like plant of the Pacific coast, which presents its soapy offering in a particularly neat manner. The bulb is the part used, and this on being dug up is found wrapt in a loose jacket of coarse fiber, which may be readily stript off, taking all stains of earth with it and leaving a clean, moist ball of 'soap' for instant use."

LOOKING INTO THE MOTOR-STORE.

The reader's view is that of the customer standing in the rear vestibule. The opening at the farther end leads to the driver's seat. The right-hand part of the counter contains the lid of the ice-box. The equipment is described on the opposite page.

LETTERS - AND - ART

WAR'S EFFECT ON ENGLISH ART



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"THE PICTURE OF THE YEAR."

Memorializing the naval hero of the Jutland battle, "Boy, First Class, John Travers Cornwell, V. C., of H. M. S. *Chester*," who stuck to his post while fatally wounded because he thought he might be needed.

OFFICIAL ART, such as the annual Royal Academy shows in England, does not seem to have reacted to the war-stimulus with the deep feeling the French have shown. The third war-exhibition is in progress and many of the subjects are inspired by the war. There are portraits of famous statesmen, generals, admirals, commanders, captains, airmen, and war-workers, says "J. B." in the Manchester *Guardian*, adding somewhat flippantly that "the only blank being that there are no famous women war-organizers, and not even a portrait of a munition-girl or a 'bus-girl." The "war-pictures by land and air and sea" are to be numbered by the score, says the writer, almost breathlessly, and in view of his remark that "the Academy is not the place for art-news, but for what is new and exciting in the lay world," it is interesting to note the subjects of some of the portraits. General Cowans is shown painted by the famous Irishman, William Orpen, who also presents a likeness of Colonel Elkington, the officer, says *The Daily Chronicle* (London), "who, when his connection with the British Army was severed, 'made good' as a private in the French Foreign Legion and was reinstated in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment by the King." But occupying the place of honor in the big room is a picture painted for the Admiralty by Mr. F. O. Salisbury. It is a scene on board H.M.S. *Chester*, named "Boy, First Class, John Cornwell, V.C.," "the modern boy who stood on the burning deck." "He wears the telephonic head-piece, and the artist has conveyed something of his eagerness as he strains his ear for instructions." It is interesting to note this evidence—that Cornwell is accepted as perhaps the most conspicuous national hero of the war. Coming from the London slums, his death from wounds after the battle of Jutland passed almost unrecorded until weeks later Admiral Beatty named him for conspicuous gallantry in standing at his post tho mortally wounded himself, with companions dead all about him. The East End of London rose to its new honors, disinterred its illustrious dead, and buried him again with what pomp it was capable of, with the Lord Mayor attending in person. *The Guardian* in a note gives the effect of this year's "private view":

"People used to go to the private view at the Royal Academy to see the celebrities and the fashions. Morning was the time for duchesses, the afternoon the time for stage beauties, and all day was the time for dress. The celebrities still go, but there was not very much to-day in the way of fashion. Lady Drogheda, who was once as near a fashion dictator as any other lady of quality, was said to be wearing to-day a dress that was three years old, but probably that was only one of those wild rumors that get about in times of public stress. There was, at any rate, very little to make a turning of heads and an eddy in the crowd. The only point a man would notice was that most of the women's hats now turn up at the brim.

"The chief celebrity was General Smuts, who is our only general with a beard and no decorations. General Cowans came to see his portrait by Mr. Orpen, and seemed a little abashed by it. Many celebrities came to see their portraits, including, I was told, the gallant Colonel Elkington, a worn-looking gentleman using two sticks. Possibly the mother of Jack Cornwell, the V.C. boy of the *Chester*, was there, too, to see the picture of her dead son in the place of honor in the big room.

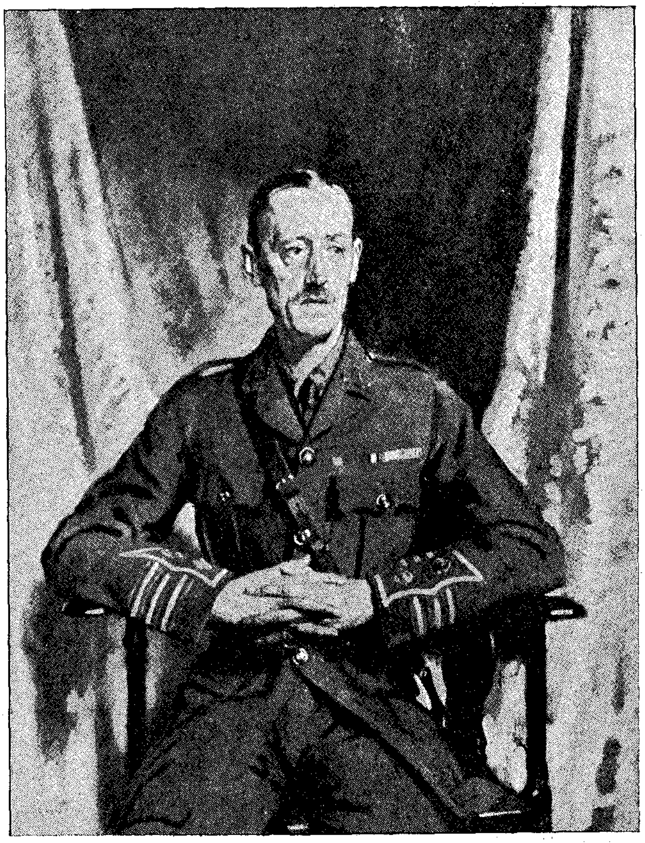
"The rooms seemed to be as crowded as ever in the afternoon, but the men were mostly soldiers or naval men."

Turning to the serious matter of appraisal, "J. B." fears that the war so far as it has taught the artist new points of view, is still far remote from England:

"There are many other pictures of famous incidents in the war that can not at the moment be regarded critically, so tremendous is the pressure of the wonderful facts of their subject-matter.

"The topical war-pictures go even beyond the present into the future. There is one picture of the rider on a white horse from Revelation, with the inscription on the frame, 'The Dawn of Peace.' There are many war-pictures introducing the figure of Christ. One shows the Savior standing in the snow beholding endless thickets of crosses over soldiers' graves. It is by Mr. Dollman. The pictures of actual events in the war are so exactly like what such pictures were before the war that one can not help a feeling of surprize that now, when artists know something about the realities of what they formerly imagined, the result should look just the same. One artist, Mr. Arthur Priest, has a picture of wounded and dying soldiers with blood about their faces and bodies which affects one like a waxwork tableau of a murder. It gives something of the literal horror of war which it is perhaps as well that stay-at-home people should see. There is a dying officer, almost a boy, as the chief figure, and the title is 'Mother, mother!' The artist has decided to screw the last twist of horror out of his subject, but it is the horror of the flesh, not the horror of the soul, that art can give. Mr. W. L. Wyllie's maplike views of the battle-fields, as tho painted from an aeroplane, are the only sign of new invention in dealing with the war. They are frankly works of information, with the names of the villages written in, and also the dates. The aeroplanes in the foreground, I must confess, seem to me rather to interfere by their realism with the effect of his adequate convention for rendering the battle-fields.

"The most topical portraits this year happen also to be the best. Mr. Orpen's portrait of General Cowans, Quartermaster-General, whose name has been so much before the public in connection with a recent social sensation, is one of the best things he has done. Most modern portrait-painters belong to 'the safety-first school,' and Mr. Orpen himself has been one of its members. We are getting a little tired of reticent portraiture, where color is avoided as tho it was an explosive, so it is a pleasure to see the strong greens and lavender and scarlet and fawn of this painting. It is a vigorous piece of character-drawing, absolutely without flattery, and the shrewd, rather jovial typical Scots face of the General is allowed to speak for itself. Opposite it is Mr. Orpen's portrait of Colonel Elkington, who has aroused public curiosity by his romantic vicissitudes. It is more sympathetically drawn, and keen emotional experiences of a harrowing kind are written on the high-strung, bony physiognomy. Any one can read that his were not common experiences. The gray curtains in the background have turned to silver in the light, possibly a touch of allegory. At the same time the face has an anatomical look, as tho the artist had not added his final skin of paint. Perhaps he counts on successive varnishings to give it the final tonality, but in this and in his furiously summarized portrait of Lord Bryce the effect runs to crudeness, lacking the stillness and distance of fine art. His portrait of Mr. Winston Churchill, too, has the same assertiveness, as tho the artist could not forget that he was a better man than his sitter, because his sitter wanted something of him, and he wanted nothing of his sitter."



COLONEL ELKINGTON, D. S. O.

Painted by William Orpen.

The officer who was forced out of the British Army, but "who 'made good' as a private in the French Foreign Legion," and was reinstated in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment by King George.

Sir Walter Armstrong, critic of *The Guardian* (London), breaks out into something like petulance against so many portraits:

"A great portrait—perferably a single one—may be, in fact is, the capstone of painting. In no other *genre* can the unity and concentration which end in creation be so completely won. So true is this that in the works of the great masters of portrait the finest things are all single figures, the introduction of even a second disturbing the concentration and so lessening the unity. That by the way. I am not deprecating the presence at the Academy of a crowd of portraits *qua* portraits, but merely the frequent absence from the spaces bordered by their frames of any pictorial reason for their existence. . . . Their presence lowers the vitality of the whole show."

IRELAND CLUTCHING THE TORCH OF PROSE

THE GREAT VICTORIANS GONE, "English literature has turned to Irish prose-men for symbol, substance, and style." This may seem to patriotic Englishmen a large order to swallow, but the man who hands it to them, Mr. Shane Leslie, cares little for British feelings. It matters not to Mr. Leslie that he is only partly Irish himself, his mother being American, one of the daughters of Leonard Jerome and a sister of the famous Lady Randolph Churchill. By the same relationship he is first cousin to an ex-Cabinet Minister of Great Britain, but it does not deter him from saying that "the future of English literature looks toward the Liffey, and not to the Isis or that Avon on whose banks Marie Corelli has given English prose-writing a local swan-song from which it is not likely to recover." In the New York *Evening Post* (June 23), where Irish affairs of the present are treated from a number of different angles, we read his analysis of the prose situation as between England and Ireland, and find that the father of it all is still alive—Standish O'Grady:

"Celts have long occupied themselves with the ephemeral brilliancies of English journalism. All that has been facile, febrile, and fanciful has come of Irish or kindred stock, from Dr. Maginn to Bernard Shaw. Even Delane, of *The Times*, the king of modern journalism, was of the tribe of Delaney. J. L. Garvin, the inspired hero-worshiper of Parnell, Chamberlain, and Churchill, is the liveliest instance of the Celt in Fleet Street. Would that his brilliancy had brought better luck to his idols. Until the Irish literary renascence, the literary genius of Ireland wrought and perished in the anonymity of the Saxon press. When people became proud of being Irish again, pride in Irish letters, lost since the bards, returned.

"The father of modern Irish prose is yet living—Standish O'Grady. After Carleton and John Mitchel, none dared to write Anglo-Irish classics. A wet day in the seventies induced O'Grady to spend a few hours with a dusty history of Ireland. The seed sown in his acutely Irish mind flowered into his heroic history of Ireland, a book written in the grand manner, as Matthew Arnold would have said—full of passages grim and gay, gorgeous and grotesque. The Irish people, being invincibly practical, did not read him. They preferred Parnell's dry, callous speeches and political gossamer. Most of them have not read him to this day, but the few who have all learned to write somehow.

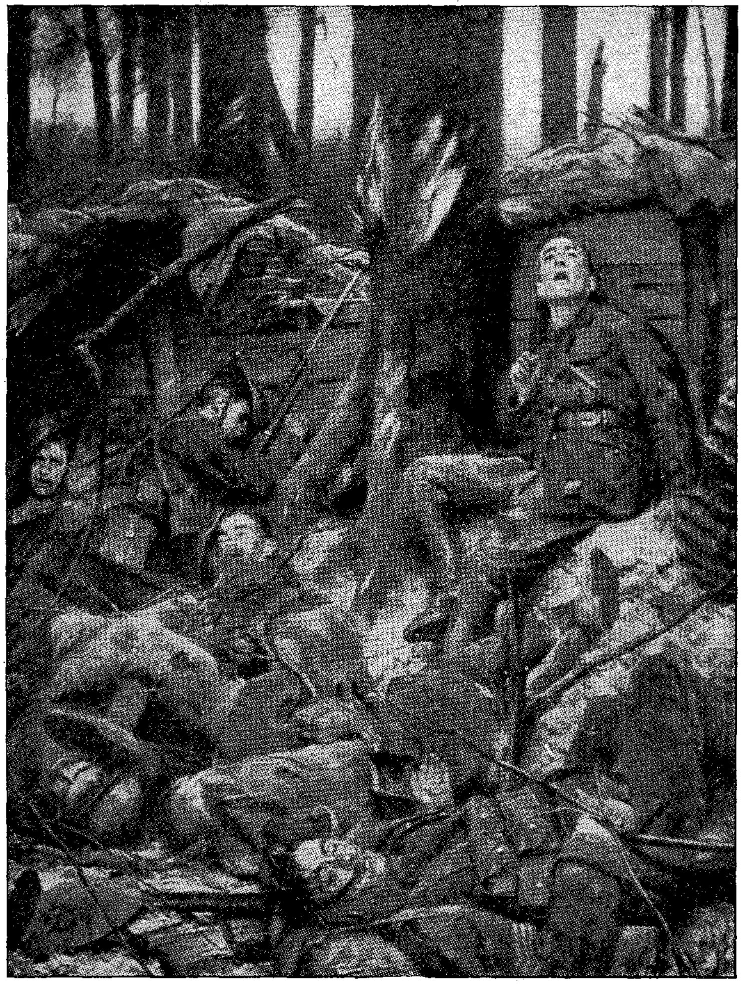
"He invited me as a schoolboy to write in his *Ireland Review*, a delightful jumble of his philosophy and history, of his private correspondence, and the indignant letters of friends.

"How well I remember him—a lonely voice in the political desert advocating Irish communism, Irish literature, and Irish romance in life—all that men and boys have died since trying to fulfil. He was regarded as a harmless enthusiast. He was our only prophet, and he could write as beautifully and annoyingly as any Hebrew one.

"Standish O'Grady made Elizabethan Ireland live and glow in the same vividness of color with which Mitchel painted his chiaroscuro of Victorian Ireland. I say that 'The Flight of the Eagle' is the most beautiful and romantic of Irish novels. There is a passage about Slieve Gullion, which no Irishman can read and pass through the gap of the north into Ulster without tears and terror coming about him, even on the railroad. I have often thought of O'Grady as an Irish Carlyle without the bitterness and Teutonic hatreds which made the curmudgeon of Chelsea a successful man of English letters. O'Grady can be tenderer and sweeter than a woman—Celt of the Celt.

"Recent English literature is largely the work of a few Irishmen, who have let their heart stray more or less from Ireland —Oscar Wilde, George Moore, Yeats, and Shaw.

"While a student in Dublin, Wilde desired to become a Catholic. He was urged to become a Pagan instead. Ireland was given up to the muckiest political writings in the 'eighties, but he might have found a bright vocation and a true ecstasy in leading an Irish literary movement. In a tragic hour he sold himself to England, and when England was tired of him she crusht him like a sickly butterfly. England may keep his prose."



"MOTHER! MOTHER!"
By Alfred Priest.

A conspicuous war-picture in this year's Royal Academy, which the critic, Sir Walter Armstrong, thinks "too painful for description."

Mr. Leslie finds it to the credit of Yeats that "tho he dallied with English foppery, he gave his beautiful prose rhythm to Ireland." He avers that—

"The 'Celtic Twilight' did more to keep people at home and in love with Ireland than all the flights of 'sunburstery.' A verdant, enameled, clean-cut style relieved from the charge of sheer artistry by the pathos which here and there mists his colors. But the critics have overwritten him. Bernard Shaw has overwritten himself. Because there was no capital of wits and critics to sting and stagger in Ireland, he settled down in England to the congenial task of insulting the delighted Saxon. His prefaces contain passages of striking individual prose, but he is as often an English writer as George Moore is a French one. In conjunction with press associations he has made of telegraph-wires a harp to his preposterous moods and fancies. He has written some of the best telegrams in literature.

"George Moore dipt his Celtic neurasthenia into Parisian gutters and wrote some first-rate novels in English. He has called attention to the perfect lucidity of his prose by dropping an occasional piece of dirt therein—no masterpieces, but all masterly. His hand has steadied the hands of the younger school as much as O'Grady has inspired them. He brought style into Ireland, and now that he has gone his way wailing he has left it with us.

"But he has left no school. There are three prose-writers in Ireland who have read him, but have not followed him, thanks to their surprizing individuality—James Stephens, St. John Ervine, and Patrick MacGill. They are to the old-fashioned school, the 'blarney-Killarney' school, what Sinn Fein is to the Irish party—they represent embittered and impassioned youth. They carry with them the restless seed of genius and the making of words. Their apprenticeship has been served. I look forward to the Irish prose of the future in their pencraft.

"Once I came upon a dear old Irish bishop and he was troubled in spirit. He had sat up into the night reading 'The Children of the Dead End,' which was supposedly in his diocese, and the soul of Patrick MacGill was heavy on him. He was mourning that when MacGill's first book of poems was sent to him he had missed sending for the poet. He seemed to me like all that was sympathetic and gentle in the old Ireland, mingling wonder and love and fear for what perilous paths would beset the Ireland to come."

OUR "BATTLE-HYMN" FOR THE ALLIES

A LARGER DESTINY may await Mrs. Howe's "Battle-Hymn of the Republic" than that for which it was originally written. It has, perhaps by accident, the very qualities that fit it for an international anthem and it expresses just the aspirations that all the Allied nations are now fighting for. Dr. Lyman Abbott points out that it is "wholly without local color." Written during the heat of battle of the Civil War, nevertheless—

> "Not only the words 'slavery,' 'secession,' 'rebellion,' 'North,' 'South,' 'the Union,' do not occur, but not even the word 'America' appears. This battle-hymn is not merely for our Republic; it is for all republics It would be as appropriate to-day as a national hymn for such democratic nations as Russia, France, England, Belgium, or Italy as for the United States. It is an international hymn of liberty."

Its international character, he writes in *The Outlook*, furnishes one reason why the hymn might well be accepted by us to-day as a national hymn. But there are, he says, also other reasons:

> "'The Star-Spangled Banner' is not lyrical poetry, and, while the music is stirring when rendered by a brass band, it is quite impossible for a general congregation. The hymn which we sing to 'America' is distinctly New England in its color. 'I love thy rocks and rills, thy woods and templed hills,' is inappropriate on the fertile prairies of Illinois; and 'land of the Pilgrims' pride' is unfitted to any population in the United States outside the original thirteen Colonies. As the words are not national, so the music is not even American. It is, I believe, a question whether it is an importation from England or from Germany.
>
> "'The Battle-Hymn of the Republic' is equally appropriate in all sections of the country; and a year in which a statue to General Lee is placed on the battle-field of Gettysburg and dedicated by the President of the United States is an appropriate year in which to dedicate by spontaneous action this noble hymn to a national use. It is pervaded by a religious spirit, but is wholly free from sectarian or theological phraseology. It is equally fitted to express the spiritual faith of Roman Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Christian, conservative and

liberal, and is as beautiful in its poetic form as it is inspiring in its elevated and catholic spirit.

"The American Rights League has made it possible to introduce 'The Battle-Hymn of the Republic' in all our national gatherings. It has prepared it for general distribution with the accompanying music, and it can be obtained in packages of one hundred copies at one dollar per package, and in packages of one thousand copies at $7.50 per package. These copies are printed for the American Rights League, by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and can be obtained in quantities by addressing the New York office of the American Rights League, at 2 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City. I commend this fact to the attention of clubs, camps, churches, and the managers of patriotic meetings everywhere throughout the country. I should be very glad if the facts here stated might come to the attention of Canadian, Australian, and English readers, and might lead to its use by all English-speaking peoples."

To refresh our readers' memories, we reprint the hymn herewith.

THE BATTLE-HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC

By Julia Ward Howe

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord:
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword;
His truth is marching on.

Full Chorus—
Glory! glory! Halleluiah!
Glory! glory! Halleluiah!
Glory! glory! Halleluiah!
His truth is marching on.

I have seen him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel:
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel,
Since God is marching on."

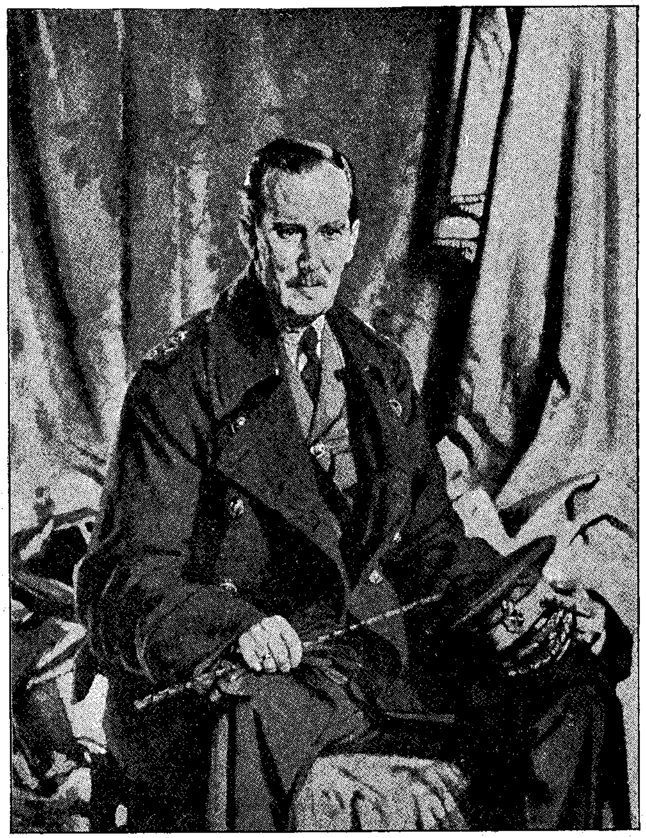
He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat!
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment-seat:
Oh! be swift, my soul, to answer him! Be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me:
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free
While God is marching on.

THE PRESIDENT'S PORTRAIT FOR DUBLIN

WHILE INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES as well as enmities are on the wing, a graceful one comes to us from the Emerald Isle. President Wilson's portrait seems likely to hang in the National Gallery of Dublin if he is not averse to such a dignity. A Dublin dispatch to the London *Times* reports the decision of Justice Younger, of the Chancery Division, to the effect that the National Gallery is entitled to a portrait by Sargent, left it under the terms of the late Sir Hugh Lane's will. The picture was unpainted and the sitter even unchosen at the time of the testator's death, he being one of the victims of the *Lusitania* disaster. Some time ago, so the dispatch goes on to say, "on the assumption that the picture would come to them, the governors of the National Gallery of Ireland decided to utilize Sir Hugh Lane's bequest by asking Mr. Sargent to paint for the gallery a portrait of President Wilson." Mr. Sargent is said to have accepted the proposal. Mr. James Stephens, of the National Gallery, quotes the opinion of the board that a "portrait of the greatest American President painted by the greatest American artist would be a real acquisition." The litigation which has just been closed by Justice Younger's decision reveals an interesting complication growing out of the tragic death of the donor. We read:

"At the time of the first sale by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods of works of art, etc., on behalf of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in April, 1915, Mr. Sargent promised to paint a portrait if some one would give a substantial sum for it to the funds of the societies, the purchaser to nominate the sitter. Sir Hugh Lane was then about to leave for America, and he authorized Mr. Alec Martin, who was in the employment of Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods, to offer on his behalf £10,000 for the picture. That offer he afterward confirmed by telegram, and at the sale on April 27 the auctioneer announced the offer, and, as no further bid was made, Sir Hugh Lane was declared the purchaser and was informed of this by telegram. While he was returning from America Sir Hugh Lane was lost in the *Lusitania*, which was torpedoed on May 7.



ONE OF ORPEN'S "NON-RETICENT" PORTRAITS.

Lieut.-General Sir John Cowans, K.C.B., "whose name has been so much before the public in connection with a recent social sensation."

"By his will dated October 11, 1913, Sir Hugh Lane appointed Messrs. John Joseph Meagher and Grant Richards his executors, and, after a large number of specific legacies and bequests, he bequeathed:

"'My Sargent portrait to the Dublin National Gallery' and 'my Sargent portraits, the modern pictures now being shown in Belfast, and any modern pictures of merit (John drawings, etc.) that I possess to the Dublin Gallery of Modern Art, other than the group of pictures lent by me to the London National Gallery, which I bequeath to found a collection of modern Continental art in London.'

"He then bequeathed:

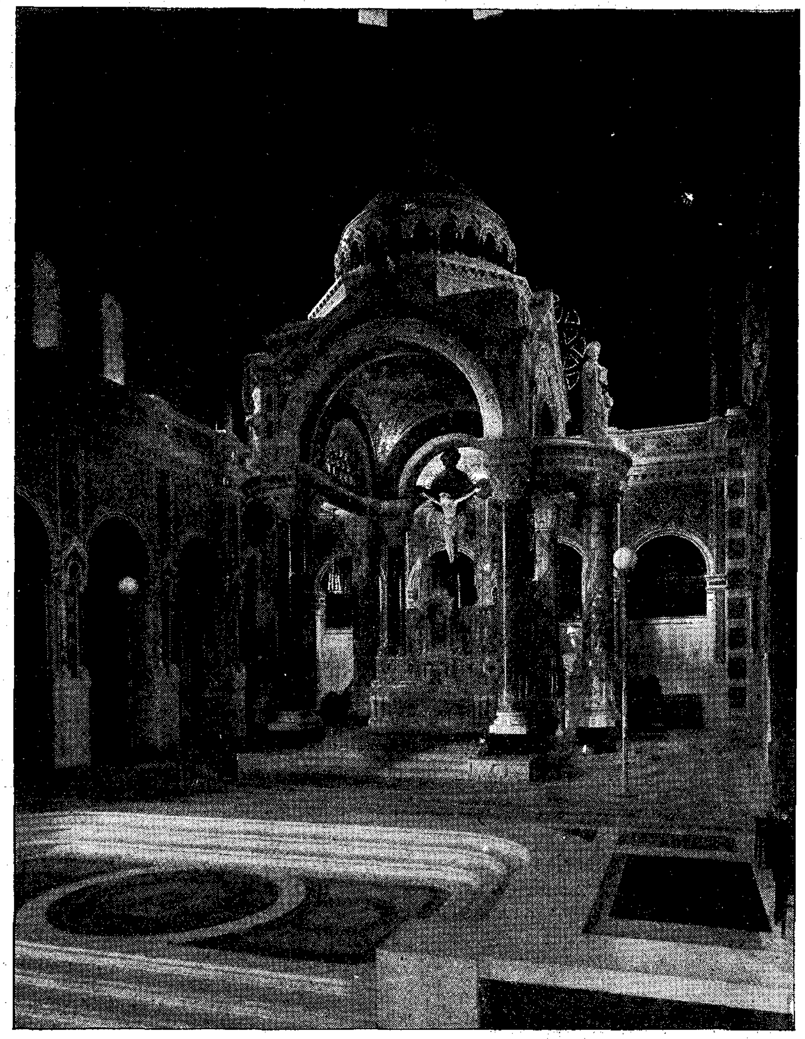
"'The remainder of my property to the National Gallery of Ireland (instead of to the Dublin Modern Art Gallery, which I considered so important for the founding of an Irish School of Painting), to be invested and the income to be spent on buying pictures of deceased painters of established merit. I hope that this alteration from the Modern Gallery to the National Gallery will be remembered by the Dublin Municipality and others as an example of its want of public spirit in the year 1913 and for the folly of such bodies assuming to decide on questions of art instead of relying on expert opinion.'"

The rebuke which he administered in the last paragraph refers to the arrogant action of the municipality in refusing to accede to the recommended housing conditions. But the Courts have just now had to determine to whom Sir Hugh meant the Sargent portrait to fall; and Justice Younger's decision will confirm the pretty compliment to America designed by the Dublin Academy.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A BYZANTINE GEM IN ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS'S NEW CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL is embellished by an altar that adds another beauty to the general richness of the interior. The designer, Mr. George Barnett, defined his conception as "an Emperor's tribute to God." *The Art World* (New York), in comment, especially on the baldachin over the altar, declares that "in distribution of color, refinement of proportions, and general massing it can well be said to rival the great works on the European continent." It congratulates the church authorities for "having given their city a perpetual and inspiring feast for the eyes, such as will command the veneration of the faithful and the admiration of all others who see it." The altar and baldachin are thus described:



"AN EMPEROR'S TRIBUTE TO GOD."

In this phrase the architect describes his aim in designing the baldachin and altar, here shown, for the new cathedral of St. Louis.

"This noble structure is built of some four hundred tons of the richest marbles and mosaics. The floor upon which the altar stands is the finest of its kind in the world. It is circular in form, thirty-six feet in diameter, and entirely of marble inlay. A very adaptable design is carried out by a judicious use of varicolored stones.

"In the center of this floor stands the altar, of light Sienna marble, richly carved and inlaid with colored stones and mosaics; these reach a climax of intensity and richness round the tabernacle door, which is of burnished gold inlaid with mother-of-pearl and lapis lazuli and encrusted with amethysts, topazes, crystals, and other precious and semiprecious stones. At each side of the altar, a kneeling angel in white marble on a pedestal conveys the idea of perpetual adoration. In the front of the *retable* four panels contain decorative portraits of the four Latin fathers, Saints Ambrose, Gregory, Jerome, and Augustine, executed in mosaic.

"The baldachin, or canopy over the altar, like those erected in some of the great medieval cathedrals of Europe, favored by the immensity of its proportions, is here carried out with equal grandeur. It towers sixty feet and is supported by fourteen monolithic columns. These are of Sienna, Verona, breccia, violetta, and Alps-green marbles, quarried in that part of the earth where their respective varieties can be found and shipped to St. Louis in one piece. They are symbolically arranged. In fact, each part of this structure has been designed with a scrupulous regard for the symbolism of its function and a more detailed scrutiny reveals an intricate and profuse exploitation of Christian iconography. For instance, the columns supporting the main structure have been fixt to ten in number, which is considered by most authorities as the number of perfection. The four remaining columns under the side wings, directly beneath the large statues of the four evangelists, are symbolic of the four Gospels. In the capitals of these are carved the respective emblems of the four evangelists. The superstructure, which changes in form or plan as it rises upward, being first square, then octagonal, and finally round to receive the surmounting dome, is of Trani marble, the warm cream-gray tone of which blends beautifully with the marble and mosaic inserts, and the outer dome, which is entirely carried out in Venetian gold and colored mosaics.

"Under the rood-arch and back of the altar, forming a fitting background for it, looms a large ornamental bronze cross, upon which hangs a life-size figure of the Savior in white marble. The Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John complete this Calvary group, which is supported by a Sienna marble pedestal, decorated with mosaic ornament. The whole work has been most happily adapted to its position. It is of the Byzantine style of architecture, as also is the cathedral itself, and upon closer observation may be found to echo many of the beautiful proportions of this edifice. The workmanship of both the mosaic and carving is of true Byzantine character, but avoids such crudities in drawing and workmanship as were incident to the limited abilities of the early Byzantine workmen."

Mr. Barnett, the designer, is a member of the architectural firm who furnished the plans for the cathedral also. The altar is the work of a leading firm of silversmiths.

THE FIRST RED CROSS—The Red Cross is at least 320 years old, for it was that long ago that a soldier first wore the emblem to mark him as one who ministered to the sick and wounded. The history of the sign is communicated in a letter to the New York *Evening Post* by Mr. Stephen H. Horgan, who names the first bearer of it:

"This was Camillus de Lillis, to whom Pope Sixtus V. granted permission to use a red cross as the distinguishing mark of the society he was forming and which Pope Gregory XIV. confirmed by founding the order in 1541.

"The real origin of the badge of the Red Cross came from a dream which Camilla Compelia de Lillis, mother of Camillus, had just before he was born. In this dream she saw a child with a red cross on his breast followed by other children with similar emblems.

"Camillus de Lillis by his work as a nurse and the reforms he brought about in caring for the sick, both in hospitals and on the battle-field, was eventually canonized a saint, and Pope Leo XIII., on June 22, 1886, announced that St. Camillus de Lillis would be the patron of nurses, whether they wore a Red-Cross badge or not.

"When the late Mayor Gaynor was shot and taken to St. Francis's Hospital in Hoboken, in what was thought to be a dying condition, 'Big Bill' Edwards ordered that only the best nurses in the United States should attend the distinguished patient. The Mayor overheard the order and, in the weak voice left to him, whispered: 'I want these sisters to take care of me.' And so, day and night, a little Sister of St. Francis, with a red cross of St. Camillus on her breast, nursed the Mayor back to health."

POOR QUALITY OF RELIGIOUS ART IN ENGLAND

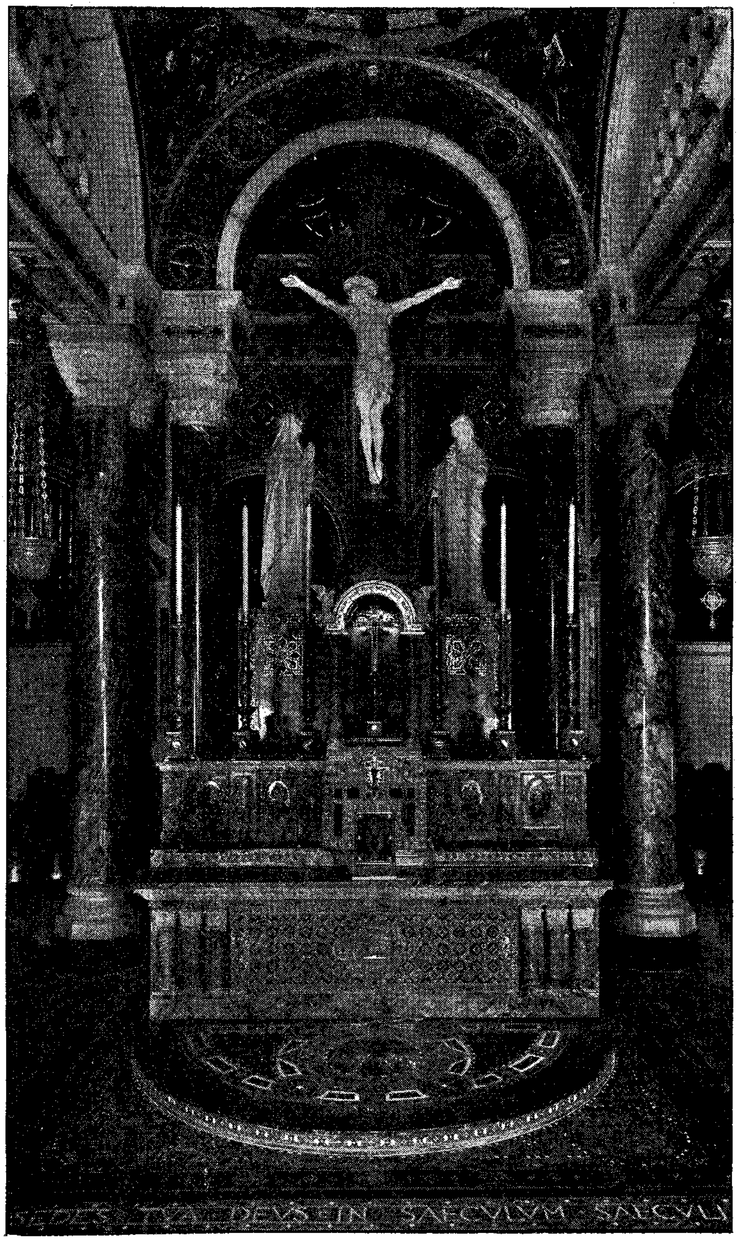
THE WAR DETACHES certain sections of a nation so that its religious life may be studied in something like integrity. The Church may discover, if it is ready to face the facts, says Mr. Edward Shillito in *The Challenge* (London), how far the youth of England has understood and responded to the teaching of the Faith. Under the same stimulus of great events the art-world presents itself for appraisal in the measure of the "impression left by the Church and its gospel upon the minds most sensitive to beauty." The writer takes up the display made in the Royal Academy of this year—whose merits are viewed from another angle in the preceding department—and declares that "whatever be the reason, there is in the Royal Academy of this year little evidence that there is a response among the greater number of our artists to the Christian faith." Why is it, he asks, that there are so few pictures upon directly sacred themes, and goes on:

"Let it be granted that religious art can not be limited to such themes; none the less it is significant that out of the 1,600 members so very few choose from the wide range of Holy Scripture. The reason lies probably in timidity and hesitation rather than in unbelief: many are waiting for a surer word; some are too reverent; they fear to handle such great matters. In all this there are curious parallels between the mind of the artist revealed here and the mind of the soldier as he reveals himself to such *padres* as Mr. Neville Talbot. But, whatever be the reason, the thing that is wanting is the Lord Christ as a mighty and all-pervasive power in whom the soul that loves beauty can glory as in a secure and inalienable prize."

Another writer, in *The Church Times*, declares that "the Academy leaves one with a feeling of despondency as regards the immediate outcome for modern religious art." The significant thing is perhaps that the subject is discust at all; it likely points to the awakened religious consciousness due to the war. We read:

"There are a few religious pictures certainly, but they are not inspiring. They follow popular taste instead of leading it. There is scarcely anything fresh or original, or even first rate along traditional lines. The forms of traditionalism which constituted the mainstay of religious art for centuries and inspired some of the best of it are gone. We do not altogether complain. We do not wish our religious art to become stereotyped in the manner of certain Oriental schools which have never changed since the tenth and eleventh centuries. But the old traditionalism which had a real breadth and variety has not yielded to a true modernism in art, but to a manner of treatment which is not art at all.

"The Victorian age produced a mechanical output of what is commonly miscalled artistic work that is merely a commercial product. Go into almost any church and you will see it. Go into the average church-furnisher's, either here or abroad, and you will see still more of it. The brass eagle lectern, the lacquered memorial tables, the cheap vestment without 'embroidery' at so much, and with a little at double the price, are not the work of artists. . . . .



THE ALTAR AT ST. LOUIS,

Of light Sienna marble, richly carved and inlaid in mosaics of mother-of-pearl, lapis lazuli, amethysts, topazes, and other precious and semiprecious stones.

"But as regards paintings the Academy tells us only too plainly that where religious pictures are concerned we are still under the bondage of Victorian commercialism. If a religious picture is painted at all, even tho its execution be good, in its conception it is almost down to the level of the ecclesiastical furnisher. The public demands what is sloppy and sentimental. The artist provides it. He can not lead because he so often does not know. The Church by her wilful patronage of commercialism all through the later decades of the nineteenth century drove the artist away. He is sick of brass flower-vases with sacred symbols embossed upon them for a few shillings extra. He has no respect for the parson who has perhaps shown contempt for ancient forms that are beautiful just because they are not the fashion somewhere on the Continent. Tired of the cult of the cheap and ugly and of the worship of red brick and pitch pine and lacquered brass, he interprets religion in terms of that which makes a personal appeal to himself. Beyond that he is out to please his clients and to satisfy the popular taste. And so we find that almost the only religious pictures are such subjects as our Lord appearing on the field of battle, or among wounded soldiers resting in a church, or a soldier hanging over cross-shaped pieces of wood with the legend, 'Greater love hath no man than this'; or a female figure bent in mourning beside a third-rate wall-tablet with lettering little better than that of a monumental mason. The public thinks these things very affecting; they find they have a devotional appeal. That many are helped by them to some extent is probably true. But this is not a test of safety. Still less is it a test of artistic merit. We are gradually learning the weakness and the faults of 'Hymns Ancient and Modern,' and the popularity of the subjectivism it contains is steadily declining. But we still love the same sort of thing where religious pictures are concerned. Bad art has very often the faculty of making a quick and shallow appeal to transient emotions. Bad theology has a way of doing the same, as witness various kinds of revivalism. It is one of the evils of a time of war that superficial thinking, especially in theological matters, is inevitable. The tendency to regard the soldier who falls in battle fighting for his country as dying in the odor of sanctity is perhaps natural, but no competent theologian would uphold it."

INJUSTICE TO CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

THE LAW dealing with conscientious objectors in England brings in its train abuses in the matter of administration which furnish the other side to the question as treated in this department last week. Reference was, indeed, there made in the quotation from *The Christian Commonwealth* to the injustice of successive punishments for the same offense. A particular instance arises in the conviction and punishment of Mr. Clifford Allen, and his case is vigorously championed by Mr. G. Bernard Shaw in the columns of the Manchester *Guardian*. His appeal is made "from the apathy to the conscience of the public," and *The Guardian*, in its editorial columns, enforces his claims, first setting forth the occasion of his letter, which is the sentence of two years' hard labor passed upon Mr. Allen. *The Guardian* points out the strange inconsistency between the prevision of such a law and its application:

"Mr. Allen's offense is that he really and truly is the man whom the authors of the Military Service Act meant to hold harmless. He has a deep-rooted conviction, a conviction for which he is evidently prepared to die, of the wrongfulness of military service. If this conviction were largely held it would ruin the country. Fortunately, it is held in its full breadth and depth only by a few. When the question of compulsion came before Parliament it was a matter of common knowledge that these few would resist, if necessary, to the death. The nation, fighting as it was and is for freedom, did not wish to have the blood of martyrs on its hands, and provision was made accordingly for the exemption of conscientious objectors in both Acts—the provision being somewhat amplified and better defined in the second Act. Partly through careless drafting, mainly through the incompetence of the tribunals—rough-and-ready bodies, but little adapted to the difficult task of dealing with questions of conscience—the result of the Acts is that the half-and-half objector gets off, and the more deeply a man feels, the more fully and truly he is the conscientious objector whom the Act meant to liberate, the more certainly he suffers. The cruel feature of his treatment is the repeated prosecution.

"Men like Mr. Clifford Allen and Mr. Stephen Hobhouse are so placed that they are bound by their own convictions to repeat their offense each time their term of punishment is over, if, indeed, the term of two years' hard labor is one which they can survive. To what gain? The example deters no one, for if an unscrupulous man wishes to use the loophole of the Act to escape service in the field it is precisely to him that the administration of the Act offers a chance. It is the man who is convinced through and through, the man whom the Act was meant to protect, who suffers, and who, as the Act is now being administered, must suffer again and again. The daily flood of human misery is such that it is no wonder if a portion of the public has become apathetic. But there remain, we are sure, many who will respond to Mr. Shaw's appeal, and will join with him in demanding that a limit should be set to prosecutions which we should all know how to denounce if these were the work of an alien and unfriendly government."

Mr. Shaw, in the same issue of *The Guardian*, puts the question whether the press and public, in accepting without protest or comment the news of Mr. Allen's conviction, are "acting advisedly or only in that ignorance of public routine" of which he claims England has had "so many staggering examples during the war." He writes:

"In point of severity imprisonment with hard labor is the most severe form of incarceration practised in England. A sentence of two years of it is regarded as reaching the limit of endurance; only when the offense is of such a nature as to provoke the court to do its worst is it resorted to. Eighteen months is a very severe sentence, and even a year indicates a pretty emphatic opinion that the prisoner is a pronounced rogue and ruffian. When terms of imprisonment exceeding two years are called for the prisoner is sent to penal servitude. The difference is that a prisoner at the end of two years' hard labor is in a state of exhaustion which could not be prolonged without endangering his life, whereas penal servitude has to be so ordered that men can endure ten or even twenty years of it without physical collapse.

"It must therefore be clearly understood that a prisoner can be killed by sentencing him at hard labor for a continuing offense and renewing his sentences as they expire. Thus Mr. Clifford Allen, having already served a severe term of hard labor, on the expiration of which he is immediately sentenced to two years' further hard labor, and will presumably be sentenced to two more if he survives it, and so on for the rest of his life, is virtually under sentence of death by exhaustion starvation, and close confinement."

Mr. Shaw wonders if this is the intention of the Government, the military authorities, and the nation. If so, he admits, there is nothing more to be said:

"It may be so; for it is a matter of daily experience that many people who are taking advantage of their age and sex to do not only less public work than Mr. Clifford Allen and Mr. Stephen Hobhouse did long before the war put any pressure on them, but no public work at all, think that such a death is too good for a conscientious objector, and do not hesitate to say as much. But are these vicarious zealots in the majority? May not the absence of protest be merely the ignorance of the respectable man who knows nothing of prisons and criminal law and has no idea that Mr. Allen is being treated with a new and quite abnormal frightfulness?

"One other point. Why are the scruples and personal rights of the objectors treated with pedantic respect when they operate to the disadvantage of the objector, and overridden by force when they have the contrary effect? Mr. Stephen Hobhouse is sharing Mr. Clifford Allen's fate because he refuses to submit to a medical examination. Why was he not examined by force? Objectors refusing to put on uniform have been forcibly clad. Women refusing their dinners have been forcibly fed. Your columns have just reported the case of an invalid recruit who was stript naked for an hour and a half and forcibly prevented from sitting near the fire. He is now dead. Yet when Mr. Hobhouse objects his wishes and his person are regarded as sacred, and the authorities, deploring his obstinacy, consign him to hard labor for life. Mr. Hobhouse, as a man with a proved and unmistakable vocation for the Samaritan life, is just the sort of person who might very well have some decisions taken out of his own hands to avoid the scandal of his martyrdom; but the military authorities have suddenly set up a conscience concerning him which they had better have deferred until his case was disposed of.

"Anyhow, here are two gentlemen in a fair way to be killed because the public has no knowledge and the authorities no sense. If we wish to kill them, can not we shoot them out of hand and have done with it, Dublin fashion?"

BILLY SUNDAY'S NEW YORK PROFITS—Confirmation of Billy Sunday's devotion of his compensation for the New York campaign to Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. work is made by the New York *Evening Post*, which publishes these statements:

"The free-will offering taken in on the last day of the Rev. William A. Sunday campaign in this city amounted to $120,390.26, and the executive committee has disposed of the sum in four checks as follows: To the American Red Cross, $32,381.79. To the Y. M. C. A. war-work, $32,381.78. To the Y. W. C. A. war-work, $55,300. For baseball outfits for American soldiers and sailors, $426.69."

CURRENT - POETRY

MR. HOLBROOK JACKSON, already known as a charming essayist, a brilliant critic, and an experienced editor, is now presiding over the destinies of a monthly magazine called *To-day*, published at 10 Adam Street, Adelphi, W. C. 2, London. It is to be hoped that there may before long be an American edition, for there is a real need of a magazine of purely literary character selling for a small sum. *To-day* costs only sixpence, and the issue at hand has among its contributors Eden Phillpotts, William Butler Yeats, and the late Edward Thomas. It has another contributor yet more famous—the late Algernon Charles Swinburne. "Recollections" was originally intended as the dedication to William Bell Scott of the second series of "Poems and Ballads." But Swinburne remembered that he had promised to dedicate the book to some one else, so the poem has not hitherto been printed—except for the lines, "Reining my rimes into royal order, Through honied leagues of the northland border." The poem is characteristically melodious and colorful, and characteristically marred by the poet's habit of overalliteration. And we confess that "gold-eared grief" baffles us.

RECOLLECTIONS

By Algernon Charles Swinburne

Years have sped from us under the sun,
Through blossom and snow-tides twenty-one,
Since first your hand as a friend's was mine,
In a season whose days are yet honey and wine
To the pale close lips of Remembrance, shed
By the cup-bearer Love for desire of the dead:
And the weeds I send you may half seem flowers
In eyes that were lit by the light of its hours.
For the life (if at all there be life) in them grew
From the sun then risen on a young day's dew,
Whenever in August holiday-times
I rode or swam through a rapture of rimes,
Over heather and crag, and by scar and by stream,
Clothed with delight by the might of a dream,
With the sweet sharp wind blown hard through my hair,
On eyes enkindled and head made bare,
Reining my rimes into royal order,
Through honied leagues of the northland border;
Or loosened a song to seal for me
A kiss on the clamorous mouth of the sea.
So swarmed and sprang, as a covey they start,
The song-birds hatched of a hot glad heart,
With notes too shrill and a windy joy
Fluttering and firing the brain of a boy,
With far keen echoes of painless pain
Beating their wings on his heart and his brain,
Till a life's whole reach, were it brief, were it long,
Seemed but a field to be sown with song.

The snow-time is melted, the flower-time is fled,
That were one to me then for the joys they shed.
Joys in garland and sorrows in sheaf,
Rose-red pleasure and gold-eared grief,
Reared of the rays of a mid-moon sky,
I have gathered and housed them, worn and put by
These wild-weed waifs with a wan green bloom
Found in the grass of that old year's tomb,
Touched by the gleam of it, soiled with its dust,
I well could leave in the green grave's trust,
Lightly could leave in the light wind's care
Were all thoughts dead of the dead life there;
But if some note of its old glad sound
In your ear should ring as a dream's rebound,
As a song, that sleep in his ears keeps yet,
Tho the senses and soul rewaking forget,
To none so fitly the sprays I send
Could come as at hail of the hand of a friend

Here is a charming piece of midsummer melody by Mr. Clinton Scollard. Mr. Scollard is never perfunctory in his work; he always writes with contagious enthusiasm. This poem we find in *Contemporary Verse*.

THE REED-PLAYER

By Clinton Scollard

He cut a reed, and notched it true,
And then he pursed his lips and blew
Till through the hills and vales there ran
A thrill as from the pipes of Pan.

The willows waved their orange wands;
The ferns upleapt with all their fronds;
Over the umber of the mold
There spread a fire of cowslip-gold.

The beechen boughs forgot their grief
In exultations of the leaf,
And bloodroot blossoms showed their souls
About the base of maple-boles.

A wave of emerald swept the slopes;
The rillets voiced their lyric hopes;
The wild plum flung a cloud of white
About it like an anchorite.

The bee grew merry at the cup
The rathe anemone held up;
A sudden swallow came and went,
Elation's winged embodiment.

And still the piper blew and blew
His whole beguiling gamut through,
Till all the earth seemed gamboling
To the rapt music of the spring!

Mr. Scollard is represented this summer by a new volume of verse—"Let the Flag Wave" (James T. White & Co.). As the title indicates, this is a collection of war-poetry, and in this sort of writing Mr. Scollard's high spirits and power to write convincingly stand him in good stead. We make two selections from the book. The first is a stirring historical ballad; the second a moving and beautiful study of one phase of the war's tragedy.

BALLAD OF "OLD GLORY"

(August, 1777)

By Clinton Scollard

Hear the story
Of "Old Glory—"
How the flag was first unfurled
Above the land
By a dauntless band
In the heart of a wooded world!

'Twas the red August light
That brooded over the sky;
And the dog-star glowered by night
With the gleam of its baleful eye;
And the leaguers cried, "If ye're stubborn still,
Forsooth, ye are like to die!"

Here St. Leger lay,
And the boastful Baronet there;
And the painted savage horde
Crouched in their leafy lair;
And they tightened under the veil of the dark
The meshes of their snare.

But the gallant Gansevoort,
He would not yield an ell;
Bullet for bullet he bandied them,
And he flung them shell for shell;
And he grimly swore that he'd stand his ground
Till the last defender fell.

From the parapet his gaze,
In the blaze of the middle morn,
Lit on the leaguer's camp,
And marked it silent and shorn;
Then sudden out from the wood there leapt
A ranger wander-worn.

The back-swung gate he gained,
And he shouted, "Herkimer!"
"Where?" cried the gallant Gansevoort;
"He comes," quoth the wanderer,
"From the bivouac-place at Orisca's pines
By the road through fern and fir.

"And this is the word he sends—
'Fire thou a signal gun,
And fall in force on the leaguer's front
Ere the nooning of the sun.'"
Then, "Volunteers!" cried Gansevoort,
And there sprang forth many an one.

Down on the leaguer's camp
With a battle-shout they bore;
(Some had gone ere the gray of dawn
Toward the clear Orisca's shore
To harry the hardy Herkimer
On-pressing to the fore;)
And those of the startled leaguer's left,
I' faith, they were smitten sore!

Hither and yon they fled,
As under a terror spell;
While arms and stores by triple scores
To the valiant victors fell.
"A flag," cried the gallant Gansevoort,
"Of our success should tell!"

A flag? They had only heard
What the emblem was to be—
Of the stripes and stars as avatars
That should symbol Liberty,
That should tell the earth of the blessèd birth
Of a people truly free!

And these undaunted souls,
Foiled should they be? Not they!
In the cumber and clutter of battle-spoils
A keen eye saw the way
To show the foe what would work them wo
Upon many an after day!

The folds of a camlet cloak
To the banner brought its blue;
A British soldier's red coat lent
The stripes of a ruddy hue;
A sheet gave white, then in the light
Of the August noon it flew.

And, oh, what a cheer went up
To the vault of the burning sky!
Ah, many a marching year since then
Has the fair Flag waved on high!
And many another year, God please,
Shall the same brave banner fly!

WALSYNGHAM WAY

(Walsyngham Way is a pathway in England leading to a beautiful shrine of the Virgin. This name, according to Fiona MacLeod, is sometimes given to the Milky Way.)

By Clinton Scollard

Walsyngham Way, they say, leads to the shrine of the Mother,
Leads to the Virgin shrine, that altar hallowed and fair,
So they call it Walsyngham Way, that glimmering, shimmering other—
The pathway we see at night climbing the vasts of the air.

This grievous, pitiful year, this year of blood and of battle,
This year of horror and hate, nations in grim array—
When men in the shambles of war have fallen, slaughtered like cattle,
Oh, the countless souls that have gone up Walsyngham Way!

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York City.*

NEW LIGHT ON THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH

Cobern, Camden M. (D.D., Litt.D.). The New Archeological Discoveries. Their bearing upon the New Testament and upon the life and times of the Primitive Church. With 113 illustrations from photographs. Pp. 732. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $3 net. Postage, 16 cents.

This most interesting work from the standpoint both of the layman and the divine accomplishes a unique task in giving a concise yet thorough summary of all the archeological discoveries of the past two decades in all lands, so far as these in any important way have cast light upon the New-Testament writings or the life of the primitive Church. While filled with illuminating material that will be prized by scholars and Bible students, it is written in a style so popular as to make a strong appeal to every book-lover.

It tells in graphic language of the discovery in Egypt during recent years of a vast collection of papyri dating from the first century of the Christian era, which prove conclusively that the Greek in which the New Testament was written was the language of the masses, the vernacular of the day, in which business and personal letters, contracts, petitions, court records, etc., were set down, the "vulgar tongue" of the home, the market, and the street, as opposed to that of the schools. Many words peculiar to the New Testament and hitherto thought to be translations from the Hebrew or Aramaic, turn out, in the new light thrown upon them by these Old-World documents, to belong to this popular language, in which the apostles, as did Luther, spoke directly to the hearts of the plain people. Up to our day the oldest documents of Christianity had been manuscripts of the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries. Not a scrap of Christian writing antedating the era of Constantine, not one particle of the Scriptures, or other literary, or private memoranda, was known to exist in its original form.

Now we have any quantity of such memoranda, among them a second-century collection of "Sayings of Jesus," purporting to come from the lips of our Lord himself and generally conceded by scholars to be authentic. Some of these afford striking testimony of the accurate political and geographical knowledge of New-Testament writers and shatter many of the claims of destructive criticism. Wonderful finds have been made of late in the cities intimately associated in our minds with the journeyings of St. Paul, by which we are enabled to test and illuminate many of the statements in the Acts and the various Epistles. Additional manuscripts of the New Testament have been discovered. Explorers in all parts of the Near East have added enormously to our knowledge of New-Testament times.

All this Dr. Cobern sets forth in an intensely vivid and captivating way, bringing the life and the customs of the early Christians before us in astonishing detail. The parallels thus made plain between the modes of living and thinking of that period and of our own are quite startling at times. We learn, for instance, that "preparedness" was a first-century slogan, that third-century plutocrats dodged their taxes exactly like some of our present-day millionaires, that conscription was a vital issue in Nero's day, that women's rights were forcibly advocated before the birth of Christ, that the problem of domestic "help" was difficult then as now, and a hundred other details full of historical interest and human appeal. The illustrations are exceptionally fine, showing numerous portrait busts, recently excavated temples, and other buildings, frescoes, sarcophagi, etc., one particularly remarkable piece, of which three views are given, being the great silver chalice discovered at Antioch, which is considered by experts to be the finest specimen of early Christian art in existence. This remarkable volume will provide the pastor, teacher, and lecturer with a rich store of material for their purposes, and will give to the general reader a fund of attractive information regarding life and manners under the Roman Empire.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Gordon, George A. Aspects of the Infinite Mystery. 8vo, pp. xiv-356. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

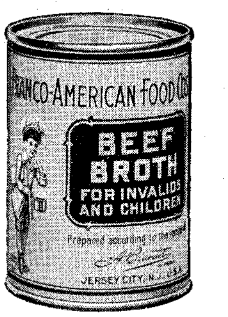
It is somewhat in the nature of a confession of faith that is disclosed in this volume, and the idea that gives it unity "is the idea of the good as the inevitable quest of the human spirit." What a quest this is, challenging as it does the very best that is in man, and how happily and effectively the author draws upon the experience and knowledge of the great past in support of this position, may be seen from the following in his chapter on "Man, the Host of the Infinite":

"Plato is true to the deepest law in the soul when he teaches that only in the man who lives in the vision of the Absolute good do the appetites and desires fulfil their normal function; the forces of spirit, courage, and daring attain their end; and reason becomes nobly wise and potent over the course of life; he is profoundly true to social law when he contends that only when our rulers live in that same vision can they discover the order that should be imprest upon the society of man. This teaching of Plato is in full accord with the whole endeavor of Jesus. That endeavor was to found a kingdom in which the sovereign influence should be the idea of the eternal compassionate God, the Infinite Father of Men."

Could anything be more to the point than this from the chapter on "Moral Evil and Racial Hope"?

"Play, learning, working, love, marriage, parenthood, business, citizenship, our whole earthly life, must come for interpretation to the Christian ideal as the infinite perfecting grace of our human world."

To get at the thought and mind of God, the author is profoundly convinced that there is no other way than "in, and through,



First "aides" to the physician

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and by the nature of man." It may well be asked what kind of mind must be brought to such a task. Only one like what is here evidenced—calm, independent, philosophic; and deeply spiritual. The human touch crops out beautifully in this thoughtful and forceful piece of writing on great themes.

Cornwell, Arthur Temple, Editor. The Word of the Truth. Pp. 160. Eufaula, Ala.: The Truth Publishing Foundation. $1 postpaid.

The subtitle of this book characterizes it as "A synopsis of the vital truths of the New Testament, arranged in continuous order, translated into plain words, in the original sense." It is not intended to be a substitute for the Gospel, but an endeavor to recover the simple meaning which the Gospel had for those who first received it. "Predestination is God's plan for us," the editor epitomizes in the preface; "when God reconciled, he convinced us of his love; as the practise of love sets us free from the habit of sin, we are redeemed; as love makes whole what was decayed by the ravages of sin, we are saved; and as love purifies from the defilements of sin, we are sanctified. As we walk in God's right ways, we are justified, or made right; and in the practise and enjoyment of the power and honor of the right life, we are glorified." The work is a commendable attempt to popularize the teachings of Jesus in a concise and comprehensive form.

Stacpoole, Florence; Anderson, Lydia E. Advice to Women. On the care of the health before, during, and after confinement. 1917. Pp. 265. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.25, net. Postage, 12 cents.

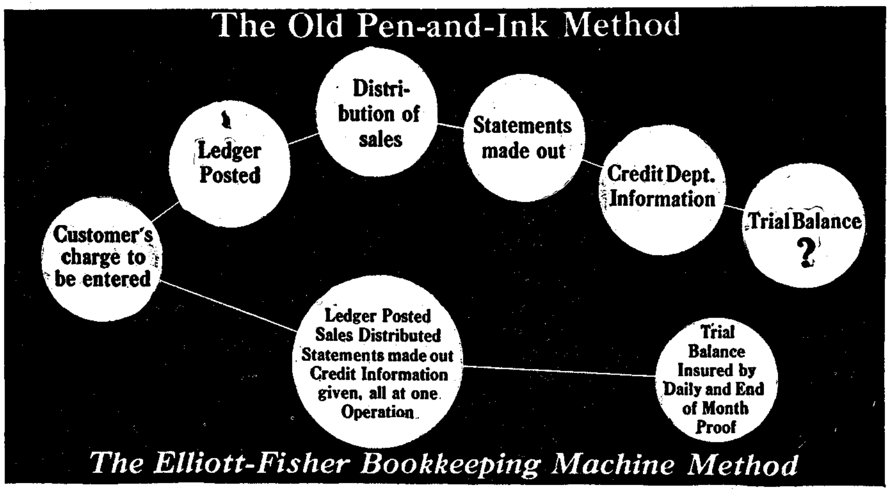
The work of an Englishwoman high in rank as a teacher of health, and especially of obstetrics, is here supplemented by the revisionary service of an American woman equally deserving confidence. Thus the best English teaching is made to conform to the best American practise for the prevention of suffering in childbirth and of disease following it—for the alleviation of pain, and the decrease of the death-rate. Florence Stacpoole's book, in its fifth London edition, has had Lydia Anderson's careful revision; and the result is a work that should be in every home, for the guidance of every expectant mother. Around the sacred function of motherhood it weaves information and advice, clearly yet delicately exprest, of the most vital importance. It is a book for women, by women, for the common welfare.

Salt, Henry S. The Flogging Craze. A statement of the case against corporal punishment. Pp. 159. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 2*s*. 6*d*. net.

"England shares with Russia, Turkey, and Morocco the disgrace of being unable to preserve prison discipline without recourse to the lash." So says the author of this book. "Flogging in the modern prisons of the United States is a dead issue," commented the secretary of the Prison Association of New York on England's Flogging Bill of 1912. What the book reveals, therefore, of the wrong and shame of whipping has no direct application in this country unless it be to home or school punishment of children, and flogging of that sort is not so common as formerly.

Lee, Roger I., M.D. Health and Disease: Their Determining Factors. Pp. 378. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.75 net. Postage, 12 cents.

The author of this volume declares in his Preface as the aim of it—"to present in non-technical language the facts to which medical science can truthfully assent without exaggeration and without undue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The Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine Method

Cutting Out Duplicate Operations in Bookkeeping

This chart visualizes the many operations a bookkeeper performs where the bookkeeping department is run on the old pen-and-ink method. It shows how Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine cuts out duplication of effort and makes all necessary records at *one* operation.

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> *"After making use of three of your bookkeeping machines for one year in our business, where service, efficiency and speed are vital factors, especially in our perishable goods department, where we require thousands of weekly statements, and in our grocery department, which is on a monthly basis of settlement, we find ourselves as enthusiastic over results obtained as we were a year ago. We feel that a compliment is in order on constructing such a complete and thorough bookkeeping machine.*
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> E. R. GODFREY & SONS CO.
> (*Signed*) J. D. Godfrey."

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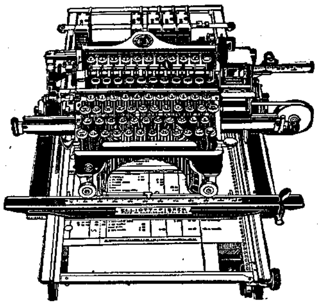

Note the flat writing surface on which forms are held in the natural flat-writing position. This makes possible the proof sheet.

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Four Passe

Five Pas
Three Pa
Three Passe
Five Passen

Three Passen
Five Passen

Seven Passe
Seven Passe
Four Passe
Seven Passenger
Seven Passen

Willys-Ove
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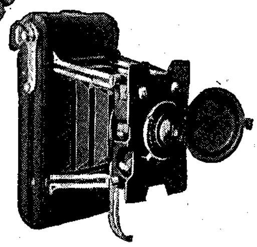

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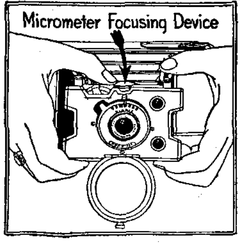

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emphasis upon any phase of any question." Dr. Lee is Professor of Hygiene in Harvard University, and leans to conservatism of statement. He does not claim that medical science has learned everything, but concedes that the intelligent layman "should be allowed to share not only in medical knowledge, but also in medical ignorance." It is easy to see, as we follow these pages, that in his Harvard lectures he qualifies much that he says. For instance, in dividing food into four classes instead of three—the usual custom—by adding alcohol to protein, carbohydrates, and fat, and claiming that alcohol "has a very definite caloric value," he remarks that "alcohol, however, is not a tissue-builder, but a fuel"; that "alcohol is of negligible importance as a food"; that "life is in nowise dependent on alcohol and there is no controversy about the fact that a healthy person can live without it"; that "alcohol is not a stimulant in disease"; that "alcohol and work do not go together"; that "alcoholism limits the offspring," etc.

As to many things he admits their possible good, but does not hesitate to state a balancing claim — as with regard to "Fletcherism, so-called," concerning which, after his admissions, he says: "There is no basis in science or experience for excessive mastication." The chapters on diseases — "The Communicable," those "Transmitted by Ingestion," "The Air-Borne," "The Insect-Borne," etc.—perhaps afford the most positive information, and by their suggestiveness may do the most good. They range widely over human experience, and will aid the individual who seeks to meet intelligently the health problem for himself and for the community in which he is a citizen. They show clearly how closely related are human lives and that no man liveth to himself alone. Now, as never before, such a work may helpfully serve employers who would understand the wisdom and gain of solving the health problems of their employees. It may even assist medical practitioners who would like a summary of preventive remedies.

Latourette, Kenneth Scott. The Development of China. 8vo, pp. xii–274. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75 net. Postage, 14 cents.

This volume's special interest lies in its account of China's development from monarchy to republicanism. For this, preparation is made in a chapter on the "Geographic Background of Chinese History," one on the "Origin and Formative Centuries," and a third sketches the history to 1834; then Chapter IV deals with "Chinese Culture in 1834," V, with the period 1834–94; VI, with "The Transformation of China," 1894–1916, and VII, with "Present-Day Problems of China."

Mr. Latourette is the first writer of a serious work who has accurately set forth the character of the late Yuan Shi Kai. He has furnished also a readable statement of the progress of events since 1894, with sharply defined outlines of the culture and the political and economic conditions in China. The preliminary chapters give one a good bird's-eye view of Chinese history and character. They provide also a check upon the forecast implied in the last chapter. The danger to China from Japanese and Russian ambitions is diplomatically stated.

Those interested at all in the Far East will find the volume worth reading and rereading.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

GERMAN GAS-ATTACKS

MORE than shells, torpedoes, or hidden snipers the soldiers in the French and British trenches dread the German gas-attacks. The latest and most deadly variety—the composition of the gases is often changed in the search for a more "killing" mixture—has no odor and scarcely any color. Its victims are not aware that they are breathing it until a sweet taste is noticed in the mouth, and this warning is usually too late. Those in the trenches, or close behind, who have filled their lungs with the gas have dropt dead. Sterling Heilig, in the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, tells of this new sort of vapor, called "rotten-egg" gas, that has killed or disabled thousands.

A young lieutenant was riding toward the front in a closed automobile. His chauffeur, who was outside, suddenly turned and with a grimace held his nose. The lieutenant made the man stop and put on his gas-mask. And then—

> Half a mile on they found two soldiers, without masks, unconscious in the road. They dragged them into the closed auto and continued. Around a bend they came on two officers and a chauffeur without masks (it was two miles behind the front), dazed and incapable. They packed two into the closed auto, with the soldiers and a cylinder of compress air sizzling, while G—— masked the chauffeur and held him on the front seat. As they rushed out of the zone they met four others, whom they simply could not take. It was a dull, damp day, with a faint wind from the Germans, deadly favorable to the "rotten-egg" gas (then new) even at four miles' distance, where it held together like chunks of gray-yellow fog, almost invisible in the damp haze.
>
> All depends on the dilution of it in the atmosphere. Those who got full lungs of it, in the trenches or close behind, fell dead. Those who caught it well diluted, four or five or seven miles from its emission (when the chance of winds held it sufficiently together) went sick, with anything from temporary anemia to wasting weakness. But those who breathed the stuff in thicker whiffs, two, three, or four miles behind the trenches, were most mysteriously affected.
>
> Brought to near-by hospitals partially unconscious, they seemed to recover rapidly. Lying flat in their cots, they sipped nourishment and passed the night comfortably. In the morning, on awakening, they declared themselves cured. "*Tiens!* I'm all right," they would say, and slip out of bed. The moment they were on their feet, they swayed, staggered, and fell dead. The sudden acceleration of heart action in a standing position made the signal for this inhibition or blood-clotting or whatever.

Army Dr. A. E. Mellion, a sturdy mountaineer of the Alpine Chasseurs, thoroughly experienced in gases and air-cures, and who has helped to save the lives

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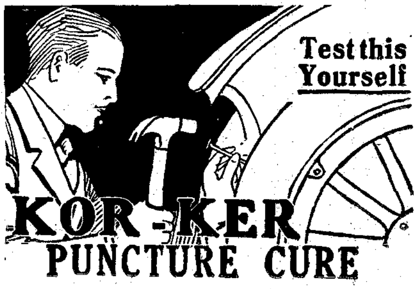

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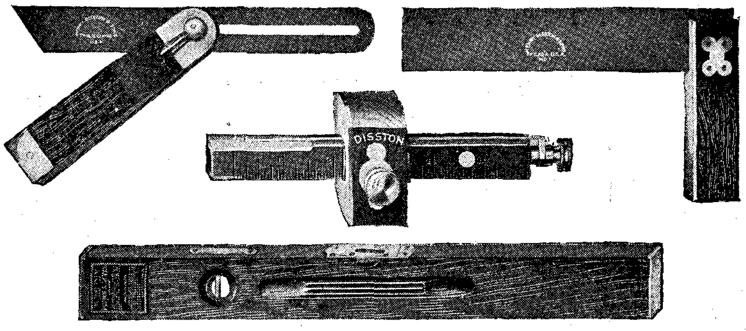

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of hundreds of victims, was himself twice overcome by the gas and narrowly escaped death. The doctor is well known to many Americans. His family is wealthy and owns a string of hotels.

He tells the story of his experience to the writer of the *Times-Picayune:*

> One day I was superintending a necessary little building of sand-bags in a trench-entrance. Some one had to do it. Suddenly a squall of shells fell all around us One burst in the pile of sand-bags, with the noise of a failure—plump! like that—I thought it just fallen and refused to explode. I said: "I am safe. It does not burst!" And I foolishly stayed a few moments till the squall was over. Then I began to cough terribly. It was probably a shower of new gas-shells with just enough explosive power to spread the gas and mixed with high-explosive shells to disguise them.
>
> I coughed for four hours, always worse, and then the coughing stopt, and I began to suffocate. The suffocations, fever, and crazy headache continued and continued Oxygen? Yes. Remedy vapors? Certainly. And, especially hypodermic injections of certain substances. I was congratulating myself that I had no flow of blood from the lungs, when hemorrhages of the intestines began. During the first month in hospital I had five or six crises of suffocation per day, of, say, half an hour each. A bad business.

Of another experience—both were on the Somme—Dr. Mellion said there were many shells exploding, but he had so much to do that he did not pay sufficient attention to the danger. He adds:

> We wear the mask continually, but when you have delicate work to do on a suffering man you have got to see clear and have the *finesse* of your hands. You lift your mask a little and breathe whatever air there is.

In this case the doctor pushed up his mask at a time when the enemy was throwing gas-shells mixed with the others. He says:

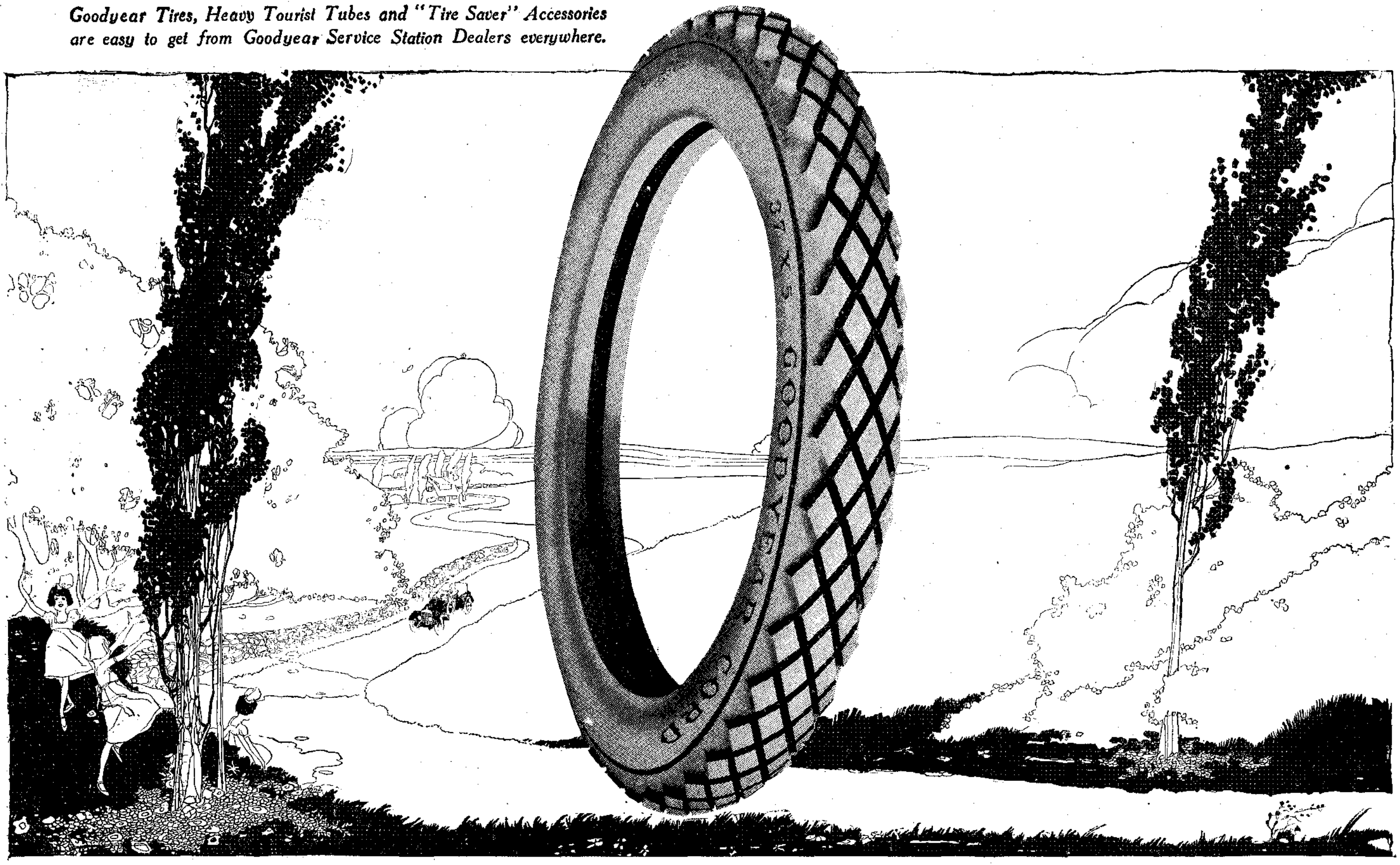
> That time it was not much more than bronchitis and enteritis; and I had a strong constitution, so it disappeared rapidly, with a few injections of—of—the remedy. (I could not ask him to disclose the nature of the "remedy." All will be told after the war. At present, even the medical journals are not always accurate—for reason.)

The soldiers, Dr. Mellion says, were formerly careless about gas, but now they have standard masks, furnished by the Army, which are frequently inspected and kept in condition. Of the remedy which is now used, and of which the doctor may not speak in detail, the *Times-Picayune* correspondent says:

> They seem to be great bags full of medicated air or laughing-gas or what you please. Suspended from rescuers' shoulders, they have several rubber-tube mouth-pieces for victims to suck on while being led or dragged out.

In Reims, Châlons, and other cities, miles behind the trenches, the school-children were obliged to carry gas-masks

Goodyear Tires, Heavy Tourist Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.



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And this is the capital recommendation for Goodyear Cord Tires.

From many quarters, in many ways, we hear much of Goodyear Cords' advantages in ease of riding, fuel and power-saving, increased speed and freedom from trouble.

But from *all* quarters, we hear more of Goodyear Cords' advantages in prolonged usefulness, in slow and stubborn wear, in lasting efficiency—in *mileage*.

The fine-car makers who use Goodyear Cords as standard equipment for their product, tell us they hear the same.

And our dealers tell us that Goodyear Cord users renewing their equipment give this as their chief reason for renewal.

Everywhere in America, over whatever roads, under whatever conditions, Goodyear Cords do deliver miles—pleasanter miles, safer miles, surer miles, *more* miles.

The reason for this is the peculiar construction of Goodyear Cords—a construction combining extreme flexibility with extreme strength.

Unlike the fabric tire, the Goodyear Cord does not thud into obstructions, but rather flows over them, absorbing the shock into its own resilience, the cords and layers exercising swiftly to the inequalities of the road.

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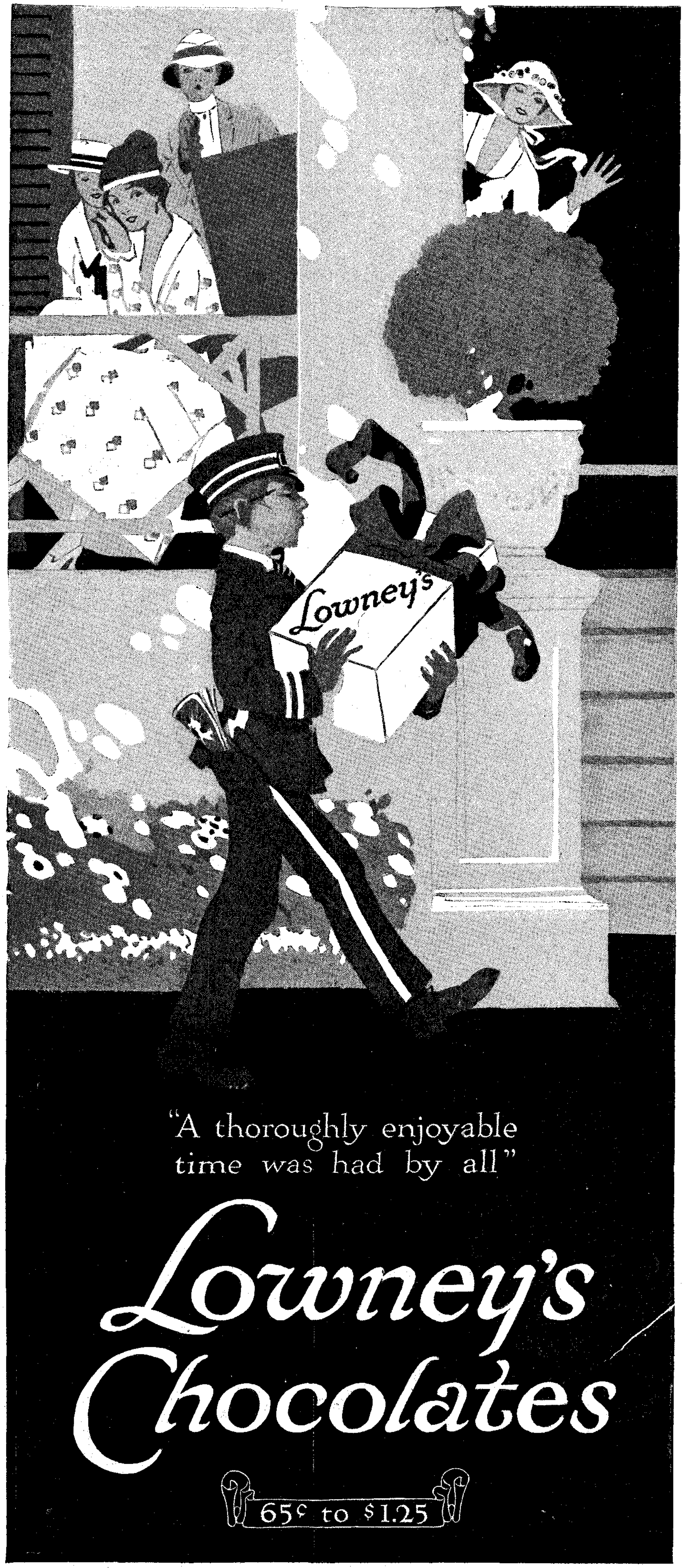
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in their pockets or satchels. The writer says:

> This simple fact shows the danger of gas-shells to a vast area of civilian population miles and miles behind the front, from the Atlantic to Belfort. How many miles deep is this danger-zone to farmers, villagers, townsmen, and school-babies? Big long-distance guns can throw these poison-shells eight miles, twelve miles, fifteen miles, without prohibitive expense—and they do it!

"FATTY" ARBUCKLE OFF THE SCREEN

A POPULAR saying has it that "nobody loves a fat man," but an older adage declares there is an exception to every rule. In this case Roscoe Arbuckle is the exception. His elephantine form and jolly grin appear on the bill-boards at every movie between New York and Frisco. He has capitalized his avoirdupois. And how much is the capital? Well, it might be better form to wait and let him tell that himself.

Mary B. Mullett, who presents a very intimate and interesting study of Arbuckle in the New York *Sun*, started to frame a question as to the financial return on that capital of flesh, but "Fatty" promptly interrupted her, saying:

> "You're going to ask how many hundred thousand dollars a year I get out of this business. In the first place, I don't know yet. I haven't been my own producer, director, and general boss long enough to know whether I'm going to make a million or ten cents. And if I did know I wouldn't tell.
>
> "Every moving-picture star on earth claims to get $10,000 a week. Some of them do, too. But when I was on a salary I think I was the only star that didn't shout about earning half a million a year. What's the use? If audiences don't like you they'll think you're lying about your salary. And if they do like you it won't be because of what you get but of what you do.
>
> "That's the way I've always felt about it. Now that I'm working for myself I realize that I'll earn what I'm worth; no more. I'm in the manufacturing business, and what I'm making is laughs. If you figure that every laugh I get is worth at least a thousand dollars to me you'll understand why I get up every morning at seven o'clock to try to be funny."

"Fatty" had been "doing" a scene for a new play, and he sighed as he eased himself into a chair. Says the writer in *The Sun:*

> After he sat down he achieved the apparently impossible by crossing one leg over the other knee. And every time he got up and sat down he did it again. Each time I saw the performance beginning I secretly bet with myself that he couldn't make it, but I always lost.
>
> It was an acrobatic triumph. But it was also a side-light on his character. For if there is one thing Roscoe Arbuckle has made up his mind about it is that he won't be the ordinary fat man. He won't sit like a fat man. He won't dress like a fat

THIS soap *really* protects the skin

Busy, intelligent men and women know what an asset—and comfort—a clear, healthy skin is. But they are too much absorbed in important affairs to give much time and thought to the matter, and the result is often unfortunate. If they adopt Resinol Soap for the toilet and bath, however, they find their skins cared for automatically.

Resinol Soap has an unusually cleansing lather, a mild, refreshing odor, and just enough of the soothing, healing Resinol medication to relieve clogged, irritated pores and to give the skin that healthy, "outdoor" look which goes with a clear eye and a clear brain.

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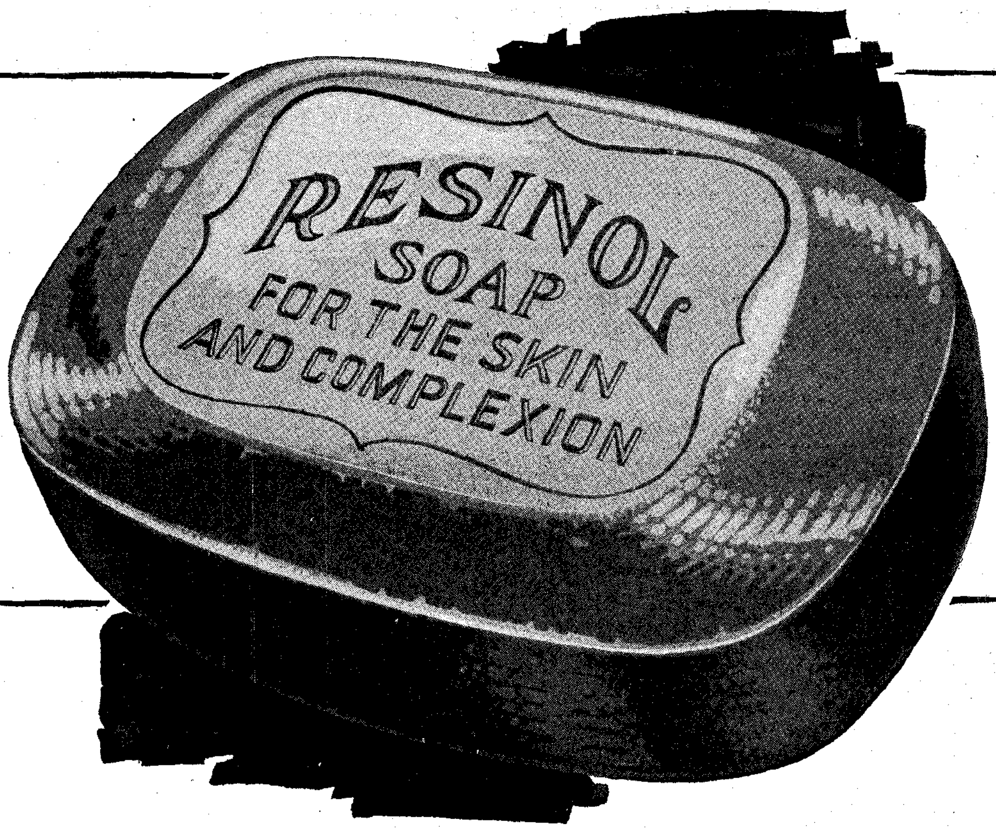

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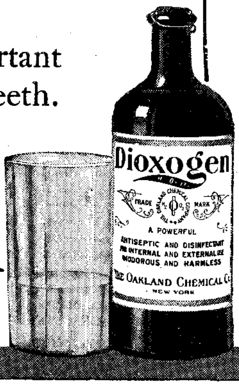

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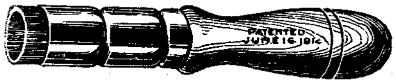

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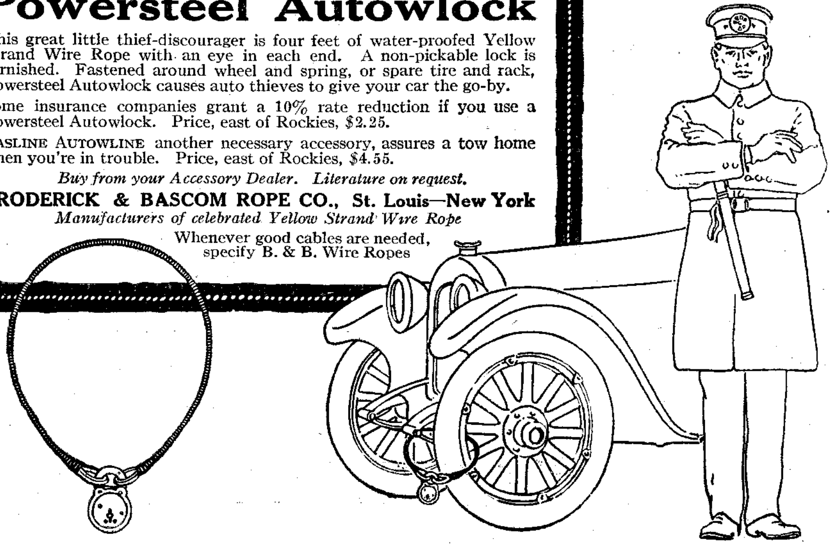


man. And, above all, he won't depend on his diameter and phenomenal circumference to make people laugh.

When he is out of the movies he looks like a modern *Beau Brummell* under a magnifying-glass. He has fifteen pairs of shoes. But he sighed again as he declared that he works so hard he never has time to wear them. His clothes are always immaculate. It sounds as if he gave a lot of thought to his personal appearance. He does. But it is for just one reason.

"There's nothing in the world so repulsive," he said, "as a fat man who isn't well drest."

Arbuckle does not depend solely upon his flesh to be funny; in fact, he warmly resents any intimation that he is only funny because he is fat. He declares that he never tries to get a laugh by getting stuck in a door or window, and as to his weight and its commercial value he says:

"If I didn't do anything but weigh 320 pounds and wear queer clothes I might get six laughs. In a half-hour picture-play I've got to get sixty or go out of business.

"People ask me if I ain't afraid of getting thin. Great Scott! If I knew how to lose 150 pounds I'd show them! I didn't choose to weigh sixteen pounds when I was born. I weighed 180 pounds when I was only twelve years old, but I didn't wake up in the night to tell myself how glad I was. Not on your life! I didn't want to be fat then and I don't want to be now. And if I couldn't be funny without being fat I'd get another job.

"If work and worry would make me thin you'd have to hunt for me with a microscope. How long do you think it takes to make a picture that you'll laugh at—maybe—for half an hour? It takes me a solid month, and it costs $40,000 in cash."

Arbuckle writes his own scenarios, but, unlike the usual author, he develops his play before he works out the scenario. Of his methods he says:

"In the first place, I make up my own plays. I don't write them. I make them up as I go along. I have a general idea in my head when we begin, but I don't have a written scenario or even a synopsis. I try out every scene I can think of, working out the business by actually rehearsing it.

"And all the time I'm rehearsing out there I'm trying to devise funny little twists that will get a laugh. You saw an instance of it just now.

"That's the way I make a picture. By the time I'm through I have about 15,000 feet of film—and all I need is 2,000 feet. I've got to skim the cream off that milk. I go over all the films and pick out the best scenes. Then is the time I write the story. I make out the scenario from the scenes I intend to use.

"In this scenario every scene is numbered. When I have it finished I take the reels, find the scenes I want, cut them out, and put them in numbered pigeonholes. I write the titles that connect up these scenes and then everything is in shipshape order for making up the necessary two reels."

Arbuckle had said that he catered to the children in his business, and in reply to a question if he were fond of them, he replied:

"I like children themselves. When I don't like them it's their parents I dislike through them. It ain't the kids' fault when they're measly. It's mostly their mothers that make 'em so."

Looking more than ever like a chastised cherub, Fatty sighed prodigiously. Then his face broke into one of his beaming smiles as he said:

"I know one thing. I'd a heap rather make people laugh than make 'em cry. It's a darned sight harder to do. Sometimes I think I've picked out the worst job in sight. If you don't believe me, try to be funny for thirty solid minutes yourself. After that you'll want to be a villain or a vampire just by way of a little relaxation."

The following schedule of a "movie" comedian preparing for his day's work at the studio as conceived by the Brooklyn *Eagle*, Arbuckle declares was not suggested by him:

7 o'clock—Wakes and falls out of bed when combination alarm-clock and garden-hose goes off.

7:10 o'clock—Shaves, lathering himself deftly with a charlotte russe.

7:15 o'clock—Morning exercise: puts on boxing-gloves and knocks down wife; knocks down child; knocks down serving-maid. Runs along hall to door and slides down-stairs on piano.

7:16 o'clock—Returns by way of fire-escape, dragging piano.

7:17 to 7:30 o'clock—Devoted to dressing and falling down. Puts on trousers and falls down. Puts on shirt and falls down. Puts on collar and tie before mirror and falls over backward on floor. Rubs off shoes with hair-brush. Fixes hair with shoe-brush. Puts on coat and falls down.

7:31 o'clock—Starts for dining-room and meets serving-maid with tray full of breakfast dishes. Kicks tray; both fall down.

7:32 o'clock—Enters dining-room and kisses wife and child. Kisses serving-maid, who pushes him through china-closet. Chases serving-maid around breakfast table. Is chased, in turn, by wife; also by child. Trips on rug and falls down.

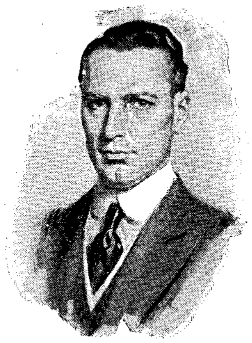
7:35 o'clock—Breakfast. Tears off half a loaf of bread and stuffs it in mouth with both hands. Spears seven wheat-cakes with fork and douses them with maple-sirup. Washes face with largest wheat-cake. Ogles serving-maid and eats napkin by mistake. Spills coffee. Upsets table.

7:36 o'clock—Chased around room by wife, by child, by serving-maid. Climbs on plate-rack. Plate-rack falls. Everybody falls. Climbs on chandelier. Chandelier falls. Everybody falls.

7:37 o'clock—Jumps into dumb-waiter and starts to lower himself. Wife and serving-maid try to pull him back. Rope breaks. Everybody falls.

7:39 o'clock—Wife throws overcoat, hat, cane, and a kiss down the dumb-waiter shaft. Movie actor proceeds through coal-hole to street, thence to his day's work at the Swatograph Studio.

Enters a new business at $100,000 a year



The Board of Directors of a gigantic wholesale grocery concern had gathered to select a new president.

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They discussed the matter from all standpoints. Finally they unanimously agreed to get him if they could.

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THE FRIEND OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

IF a man in the forests makes better mouse-traps than his neighbor the world will tread a pathway to his door, wrote Emerson—if it doesn't, he should fire his advertising-manager and hire one who is up to his job, adds the Twentieth Century. This story, however, is not one of manufacturers or advertising. It is a tale of Enos Mills, who has learned to love the Rocky Mountains, and whose writings bring the beauty of the hills to those who must live in the flat country. His work is to appreciate the gorges, the trees, and the flowers of the West, and in the light of what he sees we go into the patch of woods on the outskirts of town and find more there than we could have found alone.

Twenty-two years ago a young fellow who liked the open chanced to fall in with a gray-bearded man as he was walking across the Golden Gate Park, in San Francisco, and their talk changed the young man's life. For the gray beard was John Muir's, and, thanks to the inspiration of that walk, young Mills changed from an untrained wanderer to a great authority on the wild life and scenery of the Rockies. The story of this change has been pieced out from talks with Mills himself and his friends by a reporter on the Kansas City *Star*.

"I owe everything to Muir," Mr. Mills said as he sat in his cabin at the foot of Long's Peak one day this summer. "If it hadn't been for him I would have been a mere gipsy."

A visitor to the wonderful Long's Peak region found Enos Mills the most interesting part of the scenery. Here was a man who started in life with no early advantages, virtually without schooling, many years almost an invalid, on his own resources from the age of fourteen. Yet he had made himself a naturalist, an author of repute, and the leader of the movement for national parks. How did it all happen?

He told his story briefly and modestly at his desk in his cabin—one of the picturesque group of buildings that make up Long Peak's Inn, which he conducts. It is a delightful place, that cabin, with its big fireplace, its specimens of gnarled and beaver-cut wood, its rustic furniture made by Mills himself, and its library. Mostly the books are those of a naturalist and traveler. But there is a set of Shakespeare and an interesting collection of fiction and miscellaneous books. Outside the door a fat chipmunk sat on the wood-pile and exacted a tribute of peanuts from people who passed. Chipmunks that tease for peanuts are as much a feature of the Inn as the pigeons are of Boston Common. Nobody ever harms them, and no dogs or cats are permitted on the grounds. A Chicago multimillionaire arrived at the Inn with his dogs, but he had no chance to unpack. Incidentally, Mills has no use for firearms. His only hunting is with a camera.

As a boy Mills was sickly, and when he was fourteen the family doctor told his parents that he probably would not live if he stayed on in his home in Kansas, but that he had a chance if he went to Colorado. The family were unable to leave the plains, so Mills struck off on his own, and got a job in a little mountain hotel near Estes Park, Colorado. His life was hard, says the account:

> In the winters he worked first on ranches, and later in the Anaconda Mine in Montana. In the summers he found employment in the summer hotels. The indigestion which had sent him to Colorado gradually disappeared, but for years he was never entirely well and was forced to live on one or two meals a day. At the present time, whenever he has a hard ordeal ahead, he doesn't eat.
>
> "While I was guiding on Long's Peak," he said, "I never ate breakfast before starting out. Yet I always had remarkable endurance. The last August I guided I made thirty-two trips to the top, as well as twenty-two trips to the village, nine miles away."
>
> When you have seen the peak, towering a mile above the valley at its base, and particularly when you have peeked through Keyhole at an elevation of thirteen thousand feet and noticed the facilities for falling off into Glacier Gorge, you will appreciate the tough endurance of the man.
>
> Mills has applied his dietary theories to some extent in the management of the Inn.
>
> "I found," he said, "that when we had pancakes for breakfast about 15 per cent. of the guests complained of headache and altitude. So we don't have pancakes."
>
> On the subject of food for mountain-climbing it may be mentioned that parties going on expeditions from the Inn are always given a uniform Mills luncheon in a paper bag. It consists of two roast-beef sandwiches (ham being slow to digest), two jelly sandwiches, a cake of milk chocolate, an orange, and a bag of raisins. Cake isn't permitted. Mr. Mills has great faith in the nourishing capacity of raisins.
>
> "When I was snow observer for the Government," he said, "I lived once for two weeks on raisins. I always ate my meal at night after I had finished writing up my notes. I would eat the raisins one at a time, and they answered nicely."

From the very first he was fascinated by the outdoor life. He built small cabins at choice places in the mountains, and would stay in one for weeks at a time if he were able to get away from work. After taking out a homestead claim, Mills found out that there was a demand for guides to the Estes Park region and that guiding was more profitable than working in a hotel, as well as being more suited to his tastes. *The Star* describes his preparation as follows:

> He went to work to fit himself for the job with the same energy and thoroughness which have characterized all his doings.
>
> "I made dozens of trips to the top under all sorts of conditions before I attempted to guide," he said. "First I went up repeatedly on fair days until I knew every step of the way. Then I went up when it was foggy and stormy, when I couldn't see ten feet ahead. I trained

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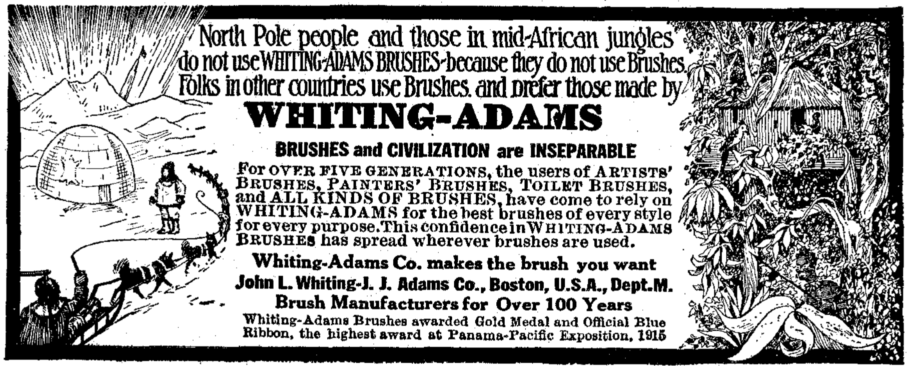

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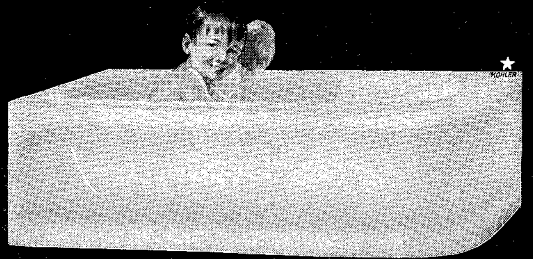

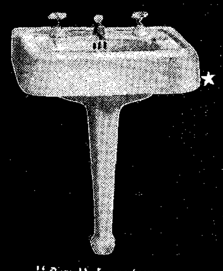

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myself to know the trail by moonlight and then I went up on the darkest nights. I figured what I would do under every possible circumstance. I practised various gaits until I knew just what pace was easiest to maintain. Several times I assumed that one of my party had met with an accident and that I must go down and return at once with aid without resting. I learned all I could about the geology of the region and about the birds, and animals, and flowers, and trees. If I saw an unfamiliar bird or flower, I made it a point to find out just what it was. At last I felt I was ready to guide."

Mr. Mills believes guiding offers a great opportunity for active young men and women who wish to live in the open, follow a useful occupation, and earn a good living. There is a great demand for guides in the national parks, and he estimates that ten thousand persons might find employment guiding if they were competent.

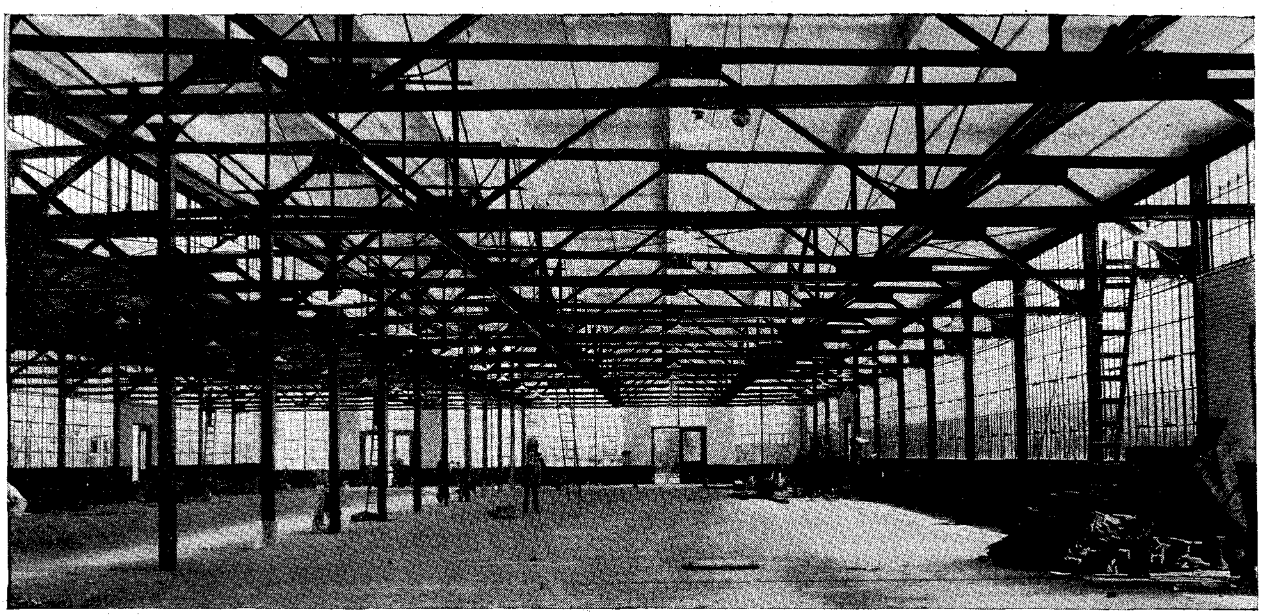
The ordinary guide earns about $10 a day during the season. But if he makes himself a real authority on his subject, so he can instruct and entertain his parties as well as guide them, he can increase his charge. Mills himself became famous as a guide because of his unusual knowledge and his ability to give information. The last part of the last season he guided, his services were in such demand that parties paid him $25 a day.

"The guide," he said, "has to know human nature. Once I took charge of a party of two young women and their father going up Long's Peak. The last part of the climb I saw they were making pretty much on their nerve. As we came out on the ledge of the Narrows with a wall of granite above and below us they both became hysterical. That was no place to have hysterics. I had to do something and do it quick. I pushed one of them over, tript the other on top of her and sat down on both. Then I waited for their father to come and help me. They struggled, laughed, cried, and finally calmed down."

On another occasion he took a party of seven football-players to the top. They were big, husky fellows, and they played leap-frog, threw stones, wrestled, sang, and whistled the first hour. Then it occurred to them to guy the guide. So they set off at a killing pace.

"I knew just how fast I could go," Mr. Mills said, "and I knew they couldn't keep up the pace. So I let them get far ahead. But in a couple of hours, after we had passed the timber-line, they began to falter, and I was again in the lead. One by one they began to turn pale and were overcome with nausea and had to lie down. Only two of them made the summit with me. I gathered them up as we went back, and when they saw me start off again at once to take up a party by moonlight they thought I must be a wonder. The fact was, I was so nearly an invalid that I had learned how to take care of myself."

It was at this time that Mills had his chance meeting with Muir in San Francisco. Muir must have been struck by the freshness and accuracy of the younger man's observation, but he put his finger at once on Mills's limitation. He asked if Mills had systematized his knowledge, if he could write of what he had seen in a

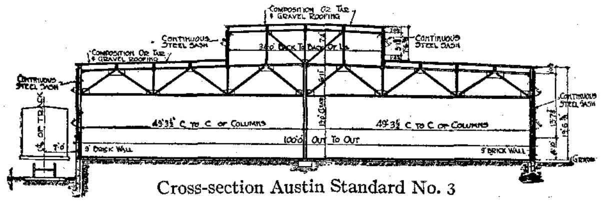


A Substantial Good-Looking Factory in Thirty Working-Days

AUSTIN Standard Factory-Building No. 3, shown here, is a superbly daylighted building that we can erect on your land, complete and ready for occupancy, in just 30 working-days after you give the order.

Of the nine types of Austin Standard Factory-Buildings, No. 3 is the type we build oftenest because it is the economical maximum width that can be well lighted through side-walls and monitor, and because its broad areas of unobstructed floor-space—only one column to every 2,000 square feet—permit almost any arrangement of machinery. It is 100 feet wide, and any desired multiple of 20 feet in length. We guarantee engineering, cost and time of completion.

Write, Wire or Phone for Full Information


Composition or Tar & Gravel Roofing
Continuous Steel Sash
34'0" Back to Back of Ls
Continuous Steel Sash
Composition or Tar & Gravel Roofing
Continuous Steel Sash
℄ of Track
7'0"
49'3½" C to C of Columns
13'0" Clear
49'3½" C to C of Columns
Continuous Steel Sash
13'7"
19'6"
100'0" Out to Out
9" Brick Wall
9" Brick Wall
Grade

Cross-section Austin Standard No. 3

The Austin engineering department covers six geographical centers where instant service is available for customers who desire quick action. Preliminary sketch-plans without cost or obligation. Will work under supervision of owner's engineer.

The Austin equipment department, capably organized, purchases and installs heating, lighting, plumbing and machinery as desired.

The Austin Company

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Cleveland, Ohio
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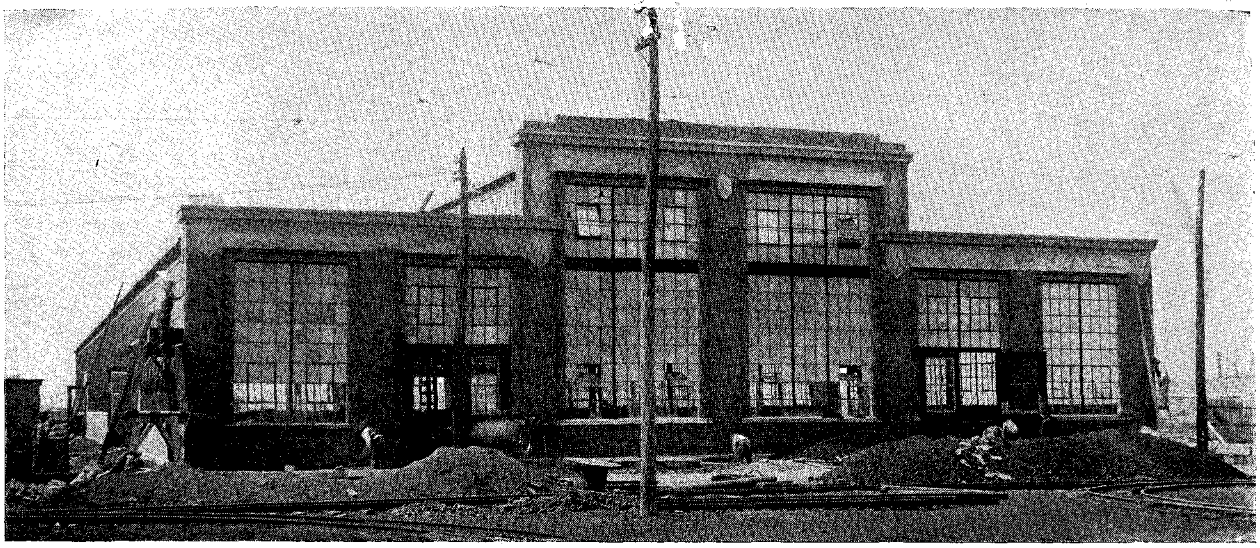
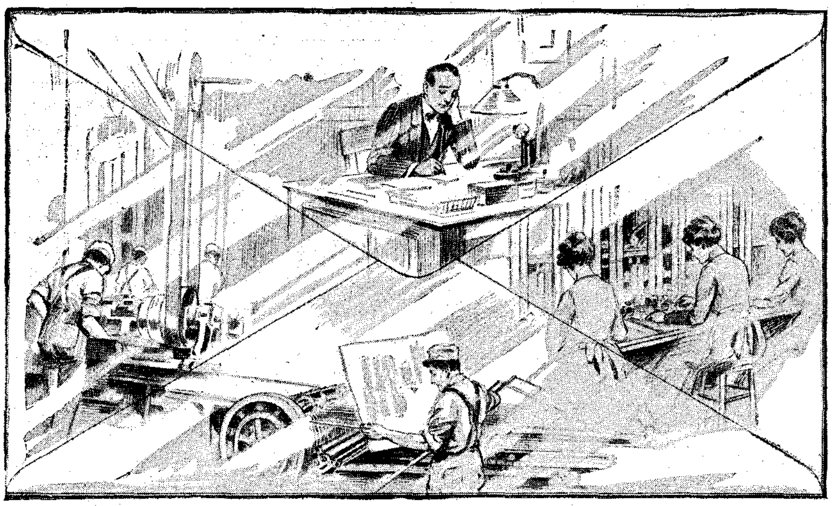




Are You Working in An Envelope?

EMPLOYEES who work in factory or office ventilated by the old-fashioned method of flues and chimneys actually work inside an envelope of stale, motionless air.

Vitality is lowered, production drops and accidents multiply.

A modern system of positive ventilation like the Sturtevant removes the jacket of disease-breeding air and allows employees to work in healthful surroundings.

Sturtevant
(REG·U·S·PAT·OFF·)
Ventilating, Heating and Air-Washing Systems

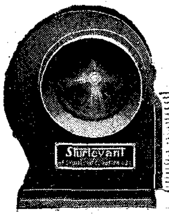
work wonders. They energize the worker—they make him glad to work quicker, and to keep right on working fast all day—make him a doer, not a dreamer.

Impure air tires more people than hard work. Impure air slows up more people than lack of nourishing food. "Getting dividends out of the air" is no idle phrase when applied to the Sturtevant System. It increases efficiency. Makes satisfied employees. Removes bad air. Supplies warm or cool fresh air to every part of a building at any or all times. All air may even be washed by water spray.

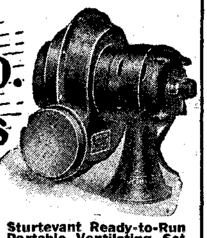
There are very few wide-awake owners who would not install a modern system of ventilation in their office building, factory or mill tomorrow, if they knew one-tenth of the benefits, advantages and economies such a system would ensure.

Sturtevant Gives the World Health and Profit Out of Air

Send for book telling the commercial advantages of well-ventilated buildings. Factory owners and engineers should write for catalog on Power Apparatus.



B. F. Sturtevant Co.
Dept. 87 Hyde Park, Boston, Mass.
and all principal cities in the world
Largest Manufacturers in the World of Fans, Fan Systems and other Air-Handling Apparatus



Sturtevant Ready-to-Run Portable Ventilating Set for small ventilating requirements

manner to make other people believe they had seen it. And Mills found that he could not, that his information was in a chaotic state, and that his facility at writing was very slight. All these things he at once set to work to remedy, for he had been given a glimpse of a larger field of usefulness. His first writings were failures:

> "You can't imagine how mentally stupid I was," he said, "and what little idea I had of order and arrangement. I spent my spare time for two years on an essay. When I had done my best with it I took it to Denver. I had heard of a lawyer there who was supposed to know something about literature and I went to him.
>
> "'I will have to charge you a fee for reading this,' he said. 'All right,' I replied, 'that's what I want, and then you can give me unbiased advice.'
>
> "When I came back he told me he never had read such a confused mass of stuff in his life. It was so confusing, he said, that he couldn't think straight after he had read it. But there were a few good sentences in it. He thought those gave a faint hope that I might do something, but the hope was very faint. I began writing for *The Youth's Companion* and for other periodicals, and Mr. Lorimer, of *The Saturday Evening Post*, has taken quite an interest in what I have tried to do and has helped me. One story that I wrote he sent back with a note, saying he would pay me a certain amount for the story as it was, but if I would cut it in two he would pay just twice the amount. I have had quite a bit of experience in writing, but even now it is the hardest sort of work for me."
>
> His first book, "Wild Life on the Rockies," was brought out by Houghton Mifflin Company seven years ago. It was followed by "The Spell of the Rockies," "In Beaver World," and "The Rocky Mountain Wonderland." A little book on his collie, "Scotch," is to be published this autumn, and he is working now on a book on the grizzly bear. To read these volumes, crowded with observation and incident, told in an interesting style, one would never guess the labor they have cost him.

He has found his life-work now as a naturalist, writer, and exponent of national parks. His work was instrumental in securing the Rocky Mountain National Park from Congress, and as soon as this was won he began to work for more. He says that the United States has fourteen parks, and that it could use forty profitably. There would be profit in dollars and cents from the tourists, and immeasurable profit from the educational effect of the scenery. And he is a determined man, concludes *The Star:*

> He isn't used to giving up. Years ago when he was snow-observer for Colorado he happened to drink from an arsenic spring in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. He became very ill, but was able to reach a ranch-house where he spent the night. By wagon-road he was seventy miles from the railroad and he did not feel that he could stand two days' jolting in a wagon. But there was a station twenty odd miles by trail over the shoulder of Sierra Blanca.

He started across it on foot. At an elevation of 13,000 feet on the mountain's shoulder he was fascinated by the sight of the peak nearly 2,000 feet above him. He forgot his illness and started for the top, which he never before had scaled, and reached it. He barely had strength enough to get to the railroad station, but he made it.

Another example of his determination: He had installed a wind-meter on Granite Pass, the shoulder of Long's Peak, at an elevation of twelve thousand feet. The wind occasionally blows a hurricane over the mountains. In the face of a terrific gale he made his way to the pass to read the meter. He was repeatedly blown down and part of the way he had to crawl. But he got there and found it had registered between 165 and 170 miles an hour before it was blown to pieces. Still he wasn't satisfied. He decided to go to the top of the peak to see how conditions were there. To the average person it's a scary climb at best. But he made it and found the summit comparatively calm. The winds were rebounding from the mountainsides and leaving the summit undisturbed.

"It took nerve to do that," the visitor ventured.

"No, not nerve," Mills corrected, "just plain lack of sense."

"TAY PAY" ON IRISH WAR-SYMPATHIES

"A GREAT popular movement of resentment — natural, justifiable, even necessary—this resentment turned into visionary expectations by wild leaders, and by others who are either self-seekers or anarchists; the soul of Ireland too disturbed for the moment to make the right choice."

Thomas Power O'Connor, the Irish Nationalist leader, thus sums up the situation in Ireland in an article in the New York *Sun*. O'Connor, who has come to America to explain to the people of the United States the exact details of the Irish situation, is now sixty-nine years old. He is one of the veterans of the British Parliament, having served continuously since 1880. Of the issues of the war he says:

"Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg and President Wilson's address to Congress represent to me the clearest definitions of the issues and purposes for which all free men to-day are fighting."

O'Connor's personality is still as strong as ever. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says of him:

He has long been one of the most picturesque figures in Parliament, popular with his colleagues, a hard fighter, but quick to respond to friendliness; a man whose earnestness in a cause dear to his heart is qualified by a timely sense of humor. None has advocated home rule for Ireland with greater eloquence, or given more generous service to the cause. But the long postponement of his hopes has not embittered him, and in the present crisis he argues for conciliation and peace. He regards the extremists of the

But what is "medium" oil?

"A quart of medium oil, please!"

What *is* "light" oil?
What *is* "heavy" oil?

EVERY motorist should know this once and for all: "Light," "medium" and "heavy," when applied to oils, are extremely uncertain terms.

They are no more definite than "mild," "medium" and "strong" when applied to tobacco.

We have never yet found two "light," "medium" or "heavy" oils of different manufacture which tested alike.

Of nine different "medium" oils we recently purchased from different dealers no two were alike either in specific gravity or in viscosity.

So if the motorist always asks for "medium" oil, the resulting lubrication will plainly be uneven.

For the one time when he secures a proper piston-ring seal there are many times when the piston-ring seal will be poor. The fuel charge and power will then waste past the rings. And it is quite possible that this motorist should *never* have asked for "medium" oil in the first place.

The thorough piston-ring seal supplied by the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils specified for *your* car never varies. The power and economy discovered in the first gallon will be continued as long as you use the oil.

Every quart of Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" is exactly like every other quart of "A." "B" is always "B," "E" always "E," "Arctic" always "Arctic."

The following test rarely fails to show surprising results in favor of scientific lubrication:

An Economical Demonstration

It will probably cost you less than $1 to fill your reservoir with the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils specified for your car. Your dealer has it, or can promptly secure it for you.

Ask him to empty your reservoir of its present oil and fill it with the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils. You can then judge for yourself, the results in gasoline economy and reduced oil consumption, to say nothing of reduced carbon deposit and greater power.

Write for new 56-page booklet containing complete discussion of your lubrication problems, list of troubles with remedies and complete Charts of Recommendations for Automobiles, Motorcycles, Tractors and Marine Engines.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. If your dealer has not the grade specified for your car, he can easily secure it for you.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY
Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

Domestic Branches:
Detroit, Boston, New York, Kansas City, Kan.
Chicago, Philadelphia, Indianapolis
Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Des Moines

Correct Automobile Lubrication

Explanation: — The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, for engine lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

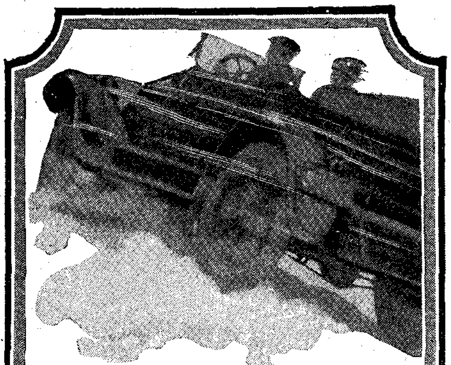
In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used. For example: "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic," etc. The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

This Chart is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Co.'s Board of Engineers and represents our professional advice on Correct Automobile Lubrication.

Model of	1917		1916		1915		1914		1913	
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott-Detroit	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Allen	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 33-34-35)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Apperson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Auburn (4 cyl)	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Autocar (2 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Briscoe	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
" (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Case	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" (Mod. 6-40)	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (Mod. 6-30)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Cole	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Cunningham	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dart	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
" (Mod. C)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....
Detroiter	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Dodge	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E	....	....	....	....
Dort	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Empire (4 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Federal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Fiat	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Grant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Hal-Twelve	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haynes	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hudson	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (Super Six)	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jeffery	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....
" (6 cyl)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kearns	....	....	E	E	E	E	....	....	....	....
" Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
King	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	E
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Kissel Kar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Mod. 48)	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
" " (12 cyl)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lexington	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Lippard Stewart	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Mod. M)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" " Mod. MW)	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Locomobile	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.
McFarlan	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (22-70)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mitchell (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moline	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
" Knight	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Moon (4 cyl)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
National	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oakland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oldsmobile	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Com'l	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Paige	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	E
" (6-46)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" (6-36 & 38)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Pathfinder	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Regal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Renault (French)	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Richmond	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Riker	E	E	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Saxon	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	....	....
Selden	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Simplex	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stearns-Knight	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
" " (8 cyl)	A	A	B	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Velie (4 cyl)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Westcott	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (16 valve)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Willys-Knight	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	....	....
Willys Six	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

Electric Vehicles: For motor bearings and enclosed chains use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" the year 'round. For open chains and differential use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C" the year 'round.

Exception: For *winter lubrication* of pleasure cars use Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic" for worm drive and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" for bevel gear drive.



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will give you the keen motor satisfaction that accompanies

A wider speed range on high gear.

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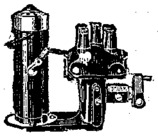
Less gear shifting and motor stalling.

Gasoline saving.

See your dealer or write for our interesting booklet describing the type of ATWATER KENT Ignition suited to your car.



Type C C Magneto
Replacement System

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AIR GAUGE
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for One Dollar

Soft tires are hard on the pocketbook.

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Sinn-Fein type as "off their balance for the moment."

Frederick Boyd Stevenson is an old friend of the Irish leader. In the Brooklyn *Eagle* he thus tells of his recent meeting with O'Connor shortly after the latter's arrival in New York:

> T. P. O'Connor was speaking—the "T. P." that England knows, the "Tay Pay" that Ireland knows and loves. T. P. O'Connor, fifty years in journalism, thirty-seven in Parliament, in politics since 1848, the year he was born, has had numerous interests in his broad field of life, but uppermost of all these interests—as is well recognized by friend and opponent—the grand central sun around which all his interests revolve is the cause of Ireland.
>
> "I say to the Irish," said T. P. O'Connor, "'Don't think that the English are fighting this war alone against Germany. Don't forget there is a nation known as France, which has been invaded, and that that same liberty which is as dear to the French people as it is dear to you has been ruthlessly torn from them. Don't forget there is a country called Belgium that has been ravaged and made desolate because it upheld the honor of the nation. Don't forget that the Belgians are fighting for their land and for their freedom, as dear to them as your land and your freedom. The Irish love liberty and justice and they fight for liberty and justice, if they are with the Allies. It is not a mere matter of England, but of the civilized world.'
>
> "Finally, I say in all solemnity to men of my race in America—and I don't think that nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand need a reminder—'Remember that your own country is now in the war against Germany; that it is in it as much as England, in it as much as France, in it as much as Italy, in it as much as Russia. America has the right—more than any nation, indeed—to positively demand enthusiastic, united, self-sacrificing, consecrated love to her from the men of Irish blood. America has been the refuge, the asylum, the savior of our race. America is at war again; this time with Germany. As at Gettysburg, where Thomas Francis Meagher led the Irish regiments to glory and to death, so generals of Irish blood will lead and die with American soldiers. Again there will be the Kellys, the Burkes, and the Sheas by the tens of thousands in the American forces by land and by sea. Will not every patriotic man of the Irish race, patriotic to America, patriotic to Ireland, stand behind these Irish soldiers and sailors? What is the true alternative of the Irish-American at this hour? It is clear and simple—you must be either pro-American or pro-German; you can not be both.'"

Not all the callers at the hotel in New York where "Tay Pay" stopt were Irish, for he finds time, aside from his vigorous work for his beloved country, to interest himself actively in other great human causes. To a *Sun* reporter he said:

> "I have been an active member of the Armenian Commission and have pleaded the Armenian cause in many of the great cities of England. I have already accepted

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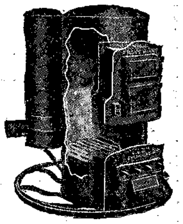

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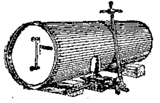

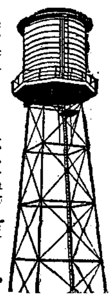

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an invitation from the Armenians of Boston to visit them.

"I may describe myself as perhaps the oldest surviving friend in England of the liberators of Alsace and Lorraine. I have always pleaded that cause, and some six or seven Sundays ago I spoke as the representative of the Inter-Parliamentary Committee and as the colleague of Prince Colonna, the Mayor of Rome, in front of the statue of Strassburg in the Place de la Concorde. In addition, just before leaving London, I presided at a lecture and banquet to Mr. Paul Helmar, the famous Alsatian patriot. I shall of course make it my business to meet the representatives of Alsace-Lorraine in the United States."

Here are some of the characteristics of the distinguished Irish leader as noted by Mr. Stevenson in *The Eagle:*

Mr. O'Connor is a tall man, rather above the average height, who, from his habit of bending over as he sits and talks and rising to his full height when he stands, appears much taller than he is. His hair and mustache are gray and contrast picturesquely with the splendid color in his face. He has a large and exact vocabulary, an earnestness of manner, a magnetic personality in which are blended humor, frankness, and seriousness. He started out to be a barrister. He was graduated from Queen's College, Galway, when he was eighteen years old, and was a bachelor of arts. He supplemented his education by studying the encyclopedias. In those days the law required that a student who desired to be graduated from one of the law schools of London should take his dinners at the Inns of Court. This cost about £300 a year, and altho the law was subsequently changed, at the time it prevented Mr. O'Connor from being a barrister. So he turned his attention to the civil service. In England the civil service means much more than it does in this country, as, while the salary is not large, it assures one of a life position and pension in old age. But in this direction he was also disappointed, as there was a change in the political situation that prevented him from receiving an appointment. Then his father secured for him a position on *Saunders's News Letter*, a daily paper published in Dublin. His ambition was to become a leader-writer, but that ambition was never gratified in Dublin. From Dublin he went to London, where he did the routine work of a reporter and served in various journalistic capacities.

When he reached London in 1870, in his twenty-second year, he had just £4 in his pocket. But during these early struggles he had his dreams—dreams which brought pleasure. He recalled the stories he had read and he delved into new treasures of literature. It was during these dreams of the dreamer that the building of the man proceeded—the building of the practical man, and it was due to the influence of these boyish sentiments that the magnetism and the strength of the man developed, too. Then came his own literary successes—'Parliamentary Sketches," "Old Love-Stories," and the others.

And to-day, in the full glory of his strength, T. P. O'Connor is with us. His whole heart is in uniting that race of which he is so proud and for which he has labored these many years.

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TO STUDY THE SOY-BEAN FOR UNCLE SAM

IT has always been supposed that a city in New England called Boston was the authority on beans. It now appears that China has a few bean tricks that Boston has yet to learn. So interested has the United States become in this discovery that Dr. Yamei Kin, a Chinese woman graduate of an American college, has been sent back home to gather for the Agricultural Department at Washington all the facts that are known in China about the soy-bean.

Americans can grow the soy-bean all right. In fact, they have done so for a long time, but they use the crop as a food for live stock. In China the bean is used as a food for human beings, and apparently they like it, for the soy-bean is eaten in some form by both rich and poor.

"Instead of taking the long and expensive method of feeding grain to an animal until the animal is ready to be killed and eaten, in China we take a short cut by eating the soy-bean, which is protein, milk, and meat in itself," says Dr. Kin.

The plain bean, however, is never eaten, but it furnishes such products as natto, tofu, miso, yuba, shoya, and other dishes with queer-sounding names, which will be better understood in Dr. Kin's own words as quoted in an interview in the New York *Times* before she left for China—

> The chief reason why people can live so cheaply in China and yet produce for that nation a man-power so tremendous that this country must pass an Exclusion Act against them is that they eat beans instead of meat; but nothing like the navy-bean, which by many people who do not get much exercise is considered a rather heavy food. Furthermore, pork and beans as fed to the men in the United States Army and Navy become monotonous after a while, even tho the addition of the carbon contained in the shape of pork-fat makes such a meal possess every element necessary to sustain life.
>
> But human nature is about the same everywhere, and the Chinese don't care for a monotonous bean diet any more than other people. So they have taken this soy-bean and managed to invent a great many kinds of products. The bean-curd is a food made from pulverizing the beans into a flour and then boiling this milklike concoction, letting the curd rise to the top as your grandmothers in this country made cottage-cheese. I spoke of tofu—this is it. Nothing is wasted, nothing lost in China. Most of these soy-bean products, popular from ancient times, are fermented. The cell-walls and other carbohydrate materials are broken down, the cell-contents rendered more readily digestible, and peculiar and pleasant flavors developed.
>
> Soup noodles are made out of bean-curd. Entrées made of bean-curd are served with cream mushroom-sauce or a hot Spanish tomato sauce. A salad of bean-sprouts, accompanied by cheese—the cheese a cross between Camembert and Roquefort, and made from the soy-bean—is very nutritious and palatable. Ameri-

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cans do not know how to use the soy-bean. It must be made attractive or they will not take to it. It must taste good. That can be done. We make from it a delightful chocolate pudding. A black soy-bean sauce we use as a foundation for sweetmeats in China.

Miss Kin describes the uses to which the soy-bean is put in China for the purposes of fodder, the seed being utilized for the oil it contains, while the "seed-cake," the by-product, is valuable as animal food. The name "soy" is from the Japanese word "*shoya*," which means a food prepared from seeds. "A soy-bean patch is one of the best things in the world to-day for all concerned," Miss Kin contends.

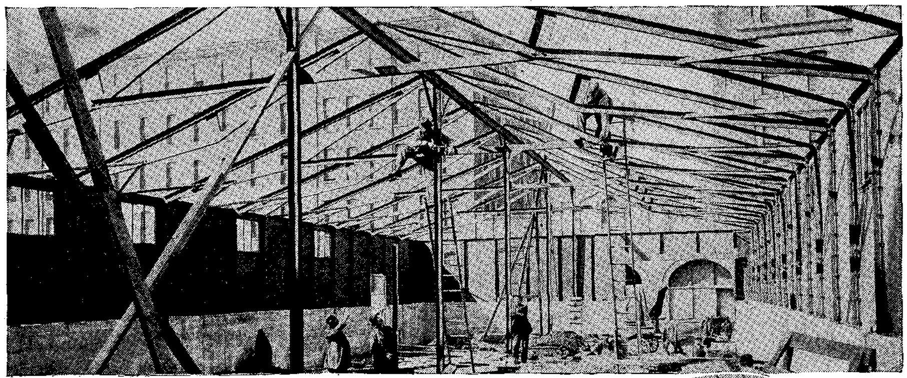
America can help China in teaching her the use of machinery, and we can help America by teaching her the value of the ground that your splendidly efficient farming-implements cultivate. Many persons here think chiefly of coolies when they think at all of the Chinese people. It would not be fair for intelligent persons in China to believe that America's bill of fare was made up exclusively of the dishes set before the mountaineers of eastern Kentucky. Chinese are fond of eating, and devote much attention to doing it well.

Judging from Miss Kin's description of the methods of Chinese farmers, cultivators of the soil in America might learn some valuable lessons from them. She says:

The Chinese do not know what worn-out soil is. Some places are so fertile and are cultivated with so much care and skill that three or four crops a year are regularly gathered. When the first crop is well along, the second is sowed, or planted, in the intervals between the ridges, and it is very common to see two crops in the same field at the same time. Villages, valleys, and plains are carefully cultivated, irrigated, and fertilized; hills and mountains are terraced, and every square foot of ground that can be made productive is brought into use. The Chinese have a passion for fertilizing the soil, and this is carried to great extremes, anything and everything being used for the purpose. Even barbers save the shavings and croppings of hair to sell to farmers for enrichment of the soil.

It is rather tautological to point out that the Chinese farmer is nervous about his crop, but his margin of profit is so small that he can not afford to lose. He binds several stalks of rice together to give mutual support against the winds; he arranges his little sticks with "charmed" strings attached to frighten the birds away, and each field has such a scarecrow as would frighten off any crow that ever lived. He watches the weather, and when it is too hot and dry he covers up his plants and irrigates the land; he raises water from one reservoir to another, and by means of bamboo pipes runs it about his fields—even up the mountain's sides. Archimedean screw-pumps, chain-pumps, and bucket water-wheels are his implements—his feet supply the power.

Dr. Kin is a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of New York and is head of the woman's hospital-work of northern China. She will return to this country



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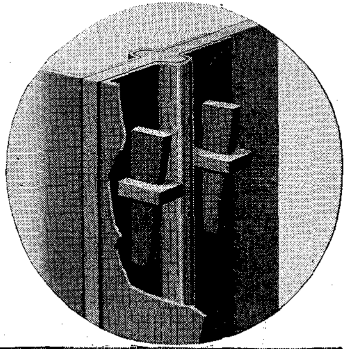

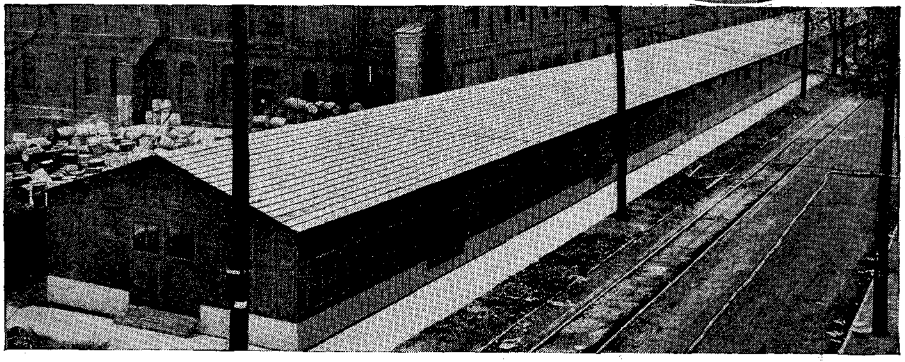

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Three Indispensable Factors in Farm Tractor Progress

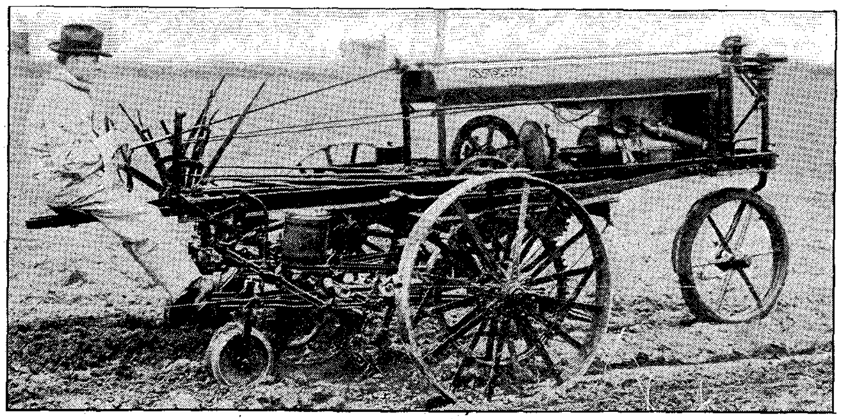
Three factors are involved in the successful introduction of the farm tractor: 1st, The Manufacturer; 2nd, The Dealer; 3rd, The Operator. The tractor can be only put on a solid foundation by a coordination of interest between the three. Every flaw in any of these agencies is an influence retarding tractor progress.

Many superficial and exaggerated statements have been made about the tractor, even tho the tractor's actual bigness and importance offer no excuse for exaggerated claims. Promises of impossible performance, theoretical rather than practical figuring of horse substitution, wild guarantees are some of the hindrances to this new source of farm power.

The Manufacturer's Sphere

The tractor manufacturer stands at the head of all agencies which may speed up or slow down real tractor progress. All pioneer industries have their adventurers. The automobile industry was infested with them. There are concerns which are making or offering to make tractors as an excuse for stock promotion schemes. Other concerns are marketing experimental and sometimes grotesque conceptions until their bubbles burst. Then there are manufacturers turning out machines built solely to sell.

But happily the great output of tractors is by manufacturers whose vision extends beyond the shipping platform. These are the enduring builders who are selling the best machines they can design and build, and not only selling tractors but tractor service. Their engineers are working toward improvements and refinements. Their materials and workmanship are standardized. Their dealers and salesmen are not guilty of over-statements. There are no finer firms in America than these leaders in the tractor industry. Some of them have many years of prestige behind them in the implement field; others, more recently organized to specialize on tractors, are following equally high ideals. Each is blazing the way for the upbuilding of what is destined to be one of the world's most gigantic industries.



SEEDING THE CORN CROP WITH A MOTOR PLANTER

The Tractor and the Dealer

The tractor industry has been established so rapidly that it has arrived before the dealer question has been determined. Just what classification of dealer will handle the tractor is not now known, but it will be either the implement or the automobile distributor. At the present time each has claims to the job. On the one hand, the automobile dealer is fully equipped with service facilities such as garages, mechanics, etc. Such facilities are almost necessities to successful tractor marketing. On the other hand, the implement dealer has the necessary knowledge of farm conditions involved in tractor distribution and is already experienced in selling implements which are used with tractors. No matter who sells the tractor, one requirement is essential—service. As A. Ludlow Clayden says in a recent article in *The Automobile:* "The design and manufacture of the right sort of tractor is, perhaps, hardly more important than the development of a proper system of selling and handling tractors after they leave the factory. The nature of the service to be allowed for is especially important, because it reflects right back to the drafting board."

A Nebraska automobile dealer who had sold his first tractor was called out to the farm a few days later to adjust the plow outfit. He knew nothing of plows and had to give up the job. The owner of the tractor was obliged to secure the services of an implement dealer in a city many miles distant. It is significant, however, that in certain states, notably Kansas, motorcar dealers are taking on various implement lines, and that some of the biggest automobile manufacturers will be producing tractors in the near future.

The dealer who makes a success for himself and his customer follows these principles described by a large western distributor of tractors.

In a recent article in *The Implement and Tractor Trade Journal* he says: "Whenever we deliver a tractor our man stays with the farmer until he is sure that the farmer understands starting, stopping, the regulations of fuel, the regulation of the spark, and the correct method of hitching the tractor to the implements the farmer expects to use for the first day or two. After that he makes occasional visits to the farm to see that everything is O. K. Our first course of instruction is so thorough that we have had very few requests for further information that could not be handled over the telephone. I believe that the great secret of our success with these tractors here lies in the fact that we have usually taken care of trouble before it happened. At the same time, in order to take no chances, we keep a fairly complete repair stock on hand, and we use a motor-truck in running to every call for tractor repairs."

The potential tractor market of fifteen states is conservatively estimated at more than 600,000. The business of distributing tractors is to assume stupendous proportions and dealers of whatever class who adopt the foregoing policies will be those who are to reap the vast harvest.

The Tractor Operator's Duty

After the work of the manufacturer and the dealer has been correctly accomplished, the final success of the tractor depends upon the purchaser.

Will it receive intelligent understanding? Will it be given adequate care? Will it be worked within its capacity? The degree in which these requirements are met will be the measure of tractor efficiency. Many well-built tractors have received countless unjust "knocks" due to ignorance, carelessness, or downright abuse. Chief among the elementary principles of every successful tractor operator are these:

A thorough knowledge of the tractor's mechanism is vitally important. This involves no great difficulty. Any one who owns and understands an automobile has comparatively little more to learn with the tractor. Statistics show that about half the automobiles of the country are owned by farmers, and the majority of tractors are owned by farmers who appreciate the benefits of the motor-car.

A well-known tractor was sold to a New Jersey farm owner by an automobile dealer who had just taken over the agency. A car was also owned on this farm. When the tractor arrived it was put to work. After a time the engine began to miss. Later the machine stalled. The owner phoned the dealer that he was stuck. The dealer ran out to the farm in his car. All hands fussed but couldn't get the machine going. The nearest manufacturer's service man was sent for, 75 miles away. The tractor's owner said the machine was a failure. The dealer said he couldn't understand the trouble. The service man took a quick look at the situation, unscrewed a spark plug, wiped off a little soot due to excessive oil consumption, and in five minutes the tractor was working steadily and smoothly. Had it been a car, the owner and the dealer would have discovered the trouble in a few minutes. Just because it was a tractor they were mystified.

Next to a knowledge of the machine is proper care and handling. Reputable makers put a safe and conservative load and speed limit on their output. To overload or overspeed beyond this limit, to put the tractor to work for which it was never intended is certain to spell disaster. To feed the tractor high grade oil and grease, to keep everything in good trim, is to avoid 50% of the troubles. Planning tractor work is also important. The machine must be kept busy the maximum number of days each year. The variety of work the machine will do is remarkable. When winter terminates most of the soil work there are many applications of the belt power which will keep the engine busy. The tractor which is given a square deal will give its owner a square deal in return. The actual operation is simple and quickly understood.

The implement equipment must be sufficient, suitable for the tractor operated, and correctly hitched. If it is not, the tractor is placed under a heavy handicap. Guess work should be here avoided and accurate advice obtained from the tractor manufacturer.

The importance of cooperation for the tractor is admirably stated by Frank E Goodwin, editor of *Farm Machinery—Farm Power*, in a recent article contributed to *Farm Power:* "The successful tractor manufacturer of to-day is the one in which the partnership of maker, dealer and buyer is emphasized to the utmost. Each of these three has a different duty to perform; an obligation which he owes to both of the others The manufacturer must provide the dealer with the proper product, backed up in the proper way. The dealer's obligation in the partnership involves loyalty to the tractor he is handling, loyalty to the company he is representing, and a believer in the leadership and permanency of both. The first man whom the dealer sells a tractor to should be himself. The dealer's ability to do business depends on the manufacturer's ability to turn out good tractors, and the manufacturer in turn is largely dependent on the sales ability of the dealer for the public esteem in which his tractor is to be held.

"The owner owes to both the manufacturer and the dealer the exercise of reasonable care in the operation of his tractor. He owes to the manufacturer and the dealer a realization of the fact that he is operating a fairly complicated piece of mechanism, and that no mechanism can withstand wear without periodical attention."

Tractor Dept., The Literary Digest.

with a detailed report on the uses of the soy-bean as a foodstuff, which may prove of unexpected value in the campaign of food-raising and conservation.

A REAL STORY

FOUR years ago a New York mother, opprest by poverty, attempted to support herself and her baby son on what she could earn over a sewing-machine. It was too hard. The baby and the mother were starving. So, with a pain in her heart any one can guess, the mother placed the child in a day-nursery while she went out to work, and did not come back for him. As time passed the nursery thought the child had been abandoned, and about three months later the lovable little baby was adopted by a rich woman living on the upper West Side.

In the meantime circumstances became better for the mother. She was able to take care of her baby now. She returned to the day-nursery. Her baby had been adopted out. She could not find him. As her words are quoted in the New York *American:*

> "In the daytime I would sit in the hop at my sewing-machine, crying, and the workers beside me thought me crazy. They didn't understand. When I went on the street I looked in baby-carriages, peering everywhere for my boy."

She had left her son under an assumed name. Asking after a boy of this name, he learned who had adopted him, and intituted court proceedings to get him back. It was a hard case to settle. The boy, now five years old, had forgotten his eal mother and loved his foster-mother very dearly. The Court decided the boy himself should choose whether he would emain the foster-son of a rich woman or o back to his mother, still very poor.

He chose his own mother, and with his fine clothes and expensive toys went to live with her on the lower East Side. He was appy, says *The American* of a later date. He preferred his poor home to the rich one he had left.

Not long. His mother was strange. He did not know his brothers. His life as a poor boy was hard. And he was only five. He cried to go back to the mother and the home he knew. The end of the story is old in the Detroit *Free Press:*

> For days mother and brother tried to wean his thoughts and affections away rom the home and foster-parents, but George only wept the more.
>
> And so his mother has given him back gain. "It was all a mistake to try to take im back," she says, grieving for the first rror of four years ago when she gave up he struggle of trying to care for the nfant. "George should go back to the eople and the home he loves," she added. I will never claim or disturb him any more. But it is hard, very hard, to really urrender him forever."

Nujol the Internal Cleanser

Don't Let Indigestion Spoil Your Vacation

Change of water, change of climate, hotel and dining car food, the inconvenience of traveling—all combine to upset digestion and spoil the good time you are expecting.

You can't carry your own provisions and drinking water. But you can be sure to take a bottle of Nujol on your vacation. It's the surest and safest preventive of digestive troubles. Nujol helps to remove decaying waste matter from the intestines before it has a chance to poison the system. In this way it prevents the headaches, weariness and depression as well as other more serious diseases caused by intestinal poisoning.

Nujol is particularly good for young children. It is excellent for the mother with a nursing infant, as it in no way affects the baby's feeding. The infant will enjoy it and it will do as much for him as it does for the mother.

Nujol is not habit forming; the longer you take it, the less you need it. Nujol does not gripe, relieves you of straining, does not weaken (even when taken in large quantities), it is not absorbed into the system, does not upset the stomach, is absolutely pure and harmless and is pleasant to take.

Nujol is sold only in pint bottles bearing Nujol trademark—never in bulk.

The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has used its world-wide resources in producing Nujol, and its reputation is behind the product. Nujol is absolutely distinctive and individual. There is no other product on the market like it.

Write today to Dept. 66 on coupon and margin below for instructive booklet on Nujol and its uses.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (New Jersey) Bayonne, N. J.

Please send me booklet on Nujol and its uses. Write your name and address plainly below. Dept. 66

Name ....

Address ....

PATENTS Write for How To Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

TYPEWRITERS

$10 & Up. All Makes. Save $25 to $50 on rebuilt at the factory by the well-known "Young Process." Sold for low cash—installment or rented. Rental applies on purchase price. Write for full details and guarantee. Free trial. YOUNG TYPEWRITER CO., Dept. 262, Chicago

Stop losing Golf Balls

Buy from your dealer a 25c can of "Rhino" Brand Golf Ball Enamel—make 50 balls white as new. Tough, elastic, will not crack, check, chip, peel, blister or turn yellow.

Used by best makers and by professionals who know for "repaints."

PECORA PAINT CO., Inc.
Established 1862 Dept. B, Philadelphia

Before
After
Rhino Brand
"Tough as his hide"

DUNLOP
GOLF BALLS

Use DUNLOPS and drive farther—
Use DUNLOPS and putt steadier—
Use DUNLOPS and win more games!
Every DUNLOP is British-made.

Try "29" medium or "31" heavy
$10 per dozen; 85c each
For sale by Golf Professionals

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., Ltd.
Birmingham, Eng.
American Representative, T. W. Niblett
Suite 1105S, 34 West 33rd St., N. Y.

One Pipe-Smoker's Letter That We Can't Publish

It was postmarked Salchaket, Alaska, and was written on the back of a map of the Yukon country.

The writer of the letter told us in singularly unrestrained language of an incident in the Diddyrod country which he thought would interest any pipe-smoker. He had traded what he considered a worthless claim for a package of Edgeworth Tobacco and the "sourdough what got the claim from me for the Edgeworth took eighty thousand dollars out of the ground what I didn't know was in it."

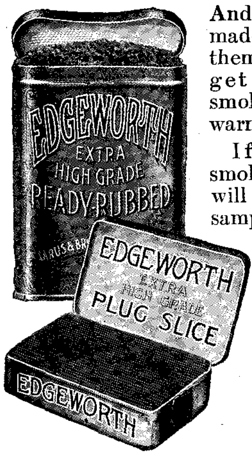
This man, like a regular sport, doesn't kick at the little trick Fate played upon him, but *writes us to praise the tobacco* for which he had traded a valuable claim.

He doesn't overpraise Edgeworth.

There is no exaggerated pretense that he got the best of the transaction, and in telling us that he liked the tobacco he doesn't try to write an advertisement and lug in words like "aroma" and "mellow-fragrance."

He simply took his pen in hand to say that it was good tobacco, qualifying the word good with adjectives whose usage is more common than approved.

No doubt other tobacco manufacturers get letters from smokers, too. And doubtless they are made just as happy by them, but the letters we get from Edgeworth smokers certainly do warm our hearts.



If you have never smoked Edgeworth, we will be glad to send you samples of both forms in which it is made—samples that you can smoke at once or keep nearby and use when the spirit moves you. One man we know sent for these samples, and after they came he decided he was pretty well pleased with his old brand, so he put the samples in his desk drawer and didn't even try them.

Two weeks later he was working late, and ran short of tobacco. He was as miserable as you can imagine, sucking away at his empty pipe until he bethought himself of those Edgeworth samples in his desk.

Out they came, and either because he was starving for a smoke or because Edgeworth really is a superior tobacco, he liked it so well he has clung to that brand ever since.

So, the samples we send you may save your life sometime. At any rate they can't disappoint you much, and you may like them immensely.

Edgeworth comes in two forms, Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed. It's the same tobacco in both forms, but *Plug Slice is prepared for the pipe by the smoker,* who "rubs it up" in the palms of his hands. Ready-Rubbed is, as the name suggests, all ready for the pipe. You may have a sample of both and decide for yourself which form suits you better.

The retail prices of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are 10c for pocket-size tin, 50c for large tin, $1.00 for handsome humidor package. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply, but except in a few isolated cases all dealers have it.

For the free samples address Larus & Bro. Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. Send us your retail dealer's name, please.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus & Bro. Co. will gladly send you a one or two dozen carton of any size of the Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed by prepaid parcel post at same price you would pay jobber.

SPICE OF LIFE

A Cinch.—"How does Gladys manage to preserve her complexion so well?"

"Easily. She keeps it in air-tight jars." —*Baltimore American.*

1917 Model.—"Did you succeed in hiring a new cook?"

"Not yet; she is looking up my references."—*Boston Transcript.*

Signs of Improvement.—IVORY—"Is your daughter improving in her piano practise?"

ZINC—"I think so. Some of the neighbors nod to me again."—*Awgwan.*

A Rise in Thoughts.—"Everything is going up."

"Yes," said the poet. "Yesterday a literary lady offered me a nickel for my thoughts."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Fine Ethical Point.—OLD LADY—"My goodness, that parrot swears something awful."

DEALER—"Why, lady, in parrot language them ain't swear-words at all."—*Puck.*

Sweetness Long Drawn Out

We're told the movie
Kiss is sweet
That flickers through
About ten feet.
—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

Another Kitchen Invention.—"I am afraid this high cost of living is going to introduce another innovation in the average kitchen."

"What is that?"

"The foodless cooker."—*Baltimore American.*

Umbrellas, Too.—An Oriental story tells us of a man who was asked to lend a rope to a neighbor. His reply was that he was in need of the rope just then.

"Shall you need it a long time?" asked the neighbor.

"I think I shall," replied the owner, "as I am going to tie up some sand with it."

"Tie up sand!" exclaimed the would-be borrower. "I do not see how you can do that!"

"Oh, you can do almost anything with a rope when you do not want to lend it," was the reply.—*The Christian Register.*

His Fall Not Unchecked.—Two insurance agents—a Yankee and an Englishman—were bragging about their rival methods. The Britisher was holding forth on the system of prompt payment carried out by his people—no trouble, no fuss, no attempt to wriggle out of settlement.

"If the man died to-night," he continued, "his widow would receive her money by the first post to-morrow morning."

"You don't say?" drawled the Yankee. "See here, now, you talk of prompt payment! Waal, our office is on the third floor of a building forty-nine stories high. One of our clients lived in that forty-ninth story, and he fell out of the window. We handed him his check as he passed."—*Atlanta Journal.*

Like Some Others.—MRS. HOUSEFLY—"I warned that daughter of mine to beware of the men, and now she's gone and got mashed on an old baldhead."—*Boston Transcript.*

Satisfactory Substitute.—"Words are inadequate to express my love."

"I know they are, Ferdy," said the dear girl. "Try candy and violets."—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Remember This.—"What do you think is the most difficult thing for a beginner to learn about golf?"

"To keep from talking about it all the time."—*Boston Transcript.*

Hallucination.—"You can't tell 'bout a display of authority," said Uncle Eben. "Many a man thinks he's doin' a fine job o' mule-drivin' when de mule is jes' hurryin' to get home on his own account."—*Washington Star.*

Envious Pa.—Young Johnny had been reading the evening paper, and paused contemplatively for a few moments. "Father," said he, "what is 'inertia'?" "Well," replied the father, "if I have it, it's pure laziness, but if your mother has it, it is nervous prostration."—*Tit-Bits.*

Out Without His Keeper

Farewell to the ease of the erstwhile,
Good-by to the gloam of the gone;
Hold fast, sweet 'membrance of the yester,
Forever and ay will it on;
I'll never a glimpse of the coming,
But glimpse I the gloam of the gone;
So linger, sweet nowings of the goning.
Ere Kind Keeper hurries me on.
—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Of Course!—Plaisantin offered in payment of a bill a gold piece which had a suspicious ring.

"Here, you've given me one of those false coins that the counterfeiters have just been arrested for making," said the merchant.

"Impossible," answered Plaisantin. "It is dated 1863; if it were false, surely it would have been found out before this." —*La Gaulois.*

Nifty.—He was running a small provision store in a newly developed district, and the big wholesale dealers found him very backward in payment of his accounts.

They sent him letter after letter, each more politely threatening than the last. Finally they sent their representative down to give him a sporting chance.

"Now," said the caller, "we must have a settlement. Why haven't you sent us anything? Are things going badly?"

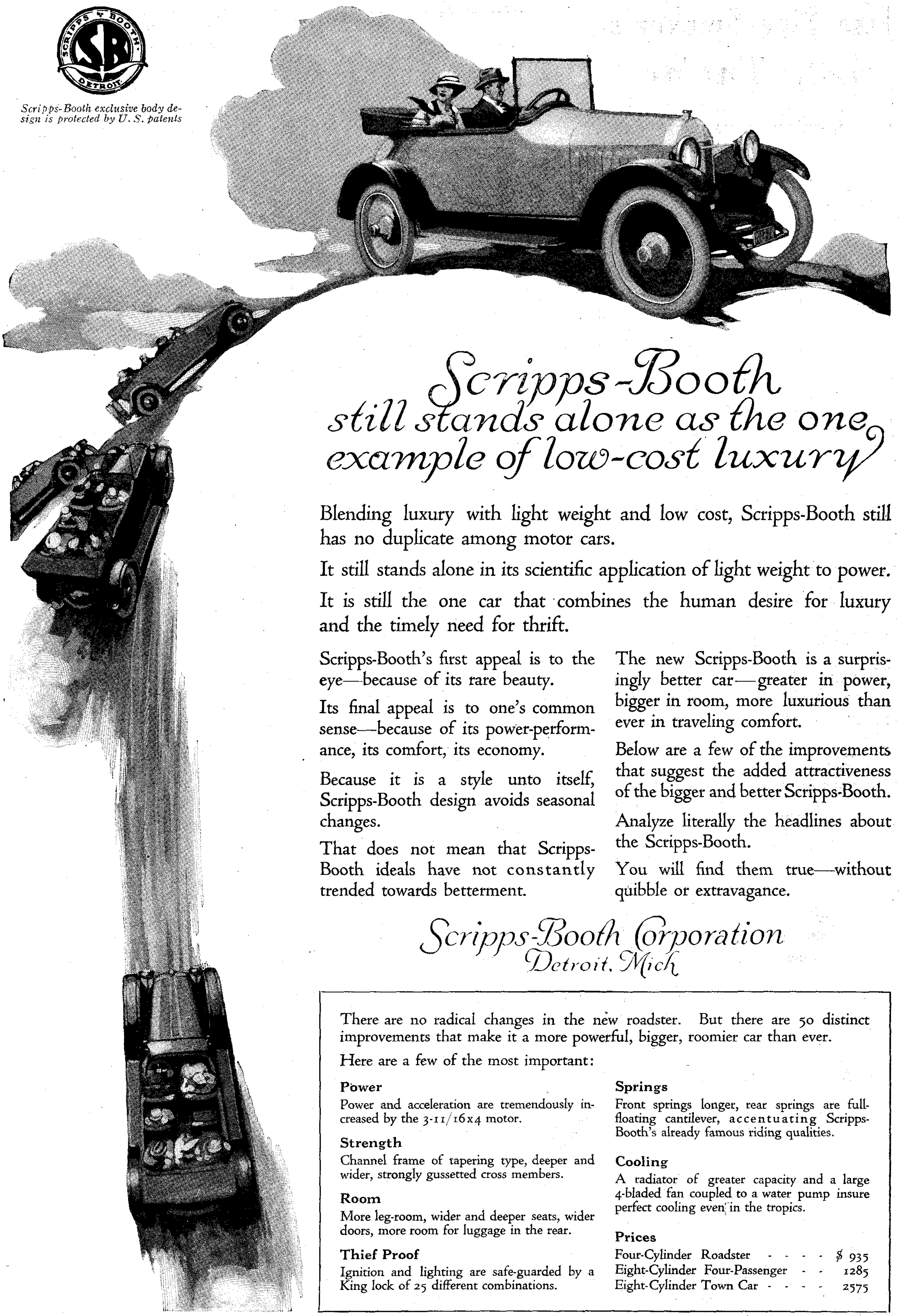
"No. Everything's going splendidly. You needn't worry. My bankers will guarantee me all right."

"Then why haven't you paid up?"

"Well, you see, those threatening letters of yours were so well done that I've been copying them out and sending them round to a few customers of my own who won't pay up, and I've collected nearly all outstanding debts. I was only holding back because I felt sure there must be a final letter, and I wanted to get the series complete."—*Harper's.*

SCRIPPS BOOTH SB DETROIT

Scripps-Booth exclusive body design is protected by U. S. patents



Scripps-Booth still stands alone as the one example of low-cost luxury

Blending luxury with light weight and low cost, Scripps-Booth still has no duplicate among motor cars.

It still stands alone in its scientific application of light weight to power.

It is still the one car that combines the human desire for luxury and the timely need for thrift.

Scripps-Booth's first appeal is to the eye—because of its rare beauty.

Its final appeal is to one's common sense—because of its power-performance, its comfort, its economy.

Because it is a style unto itself, Scripps-Booth design avoids seasonal changes.

That does not mean that Scripps-Booth ideals have not constantly trended towards betterment.

The new Scripps-Booth is a surprisingly better car—greater in power, bigger in room, more luxurious than ever in traveling comfort.

Below are a few of the improvements that suggest the added attractiveness of the bigger and better Scripps-Booth.

Analyze literally the headlines about the Scripps-Booth.

You will find them true—without quibble or extravagance.

Scripps-Booth Corporation
Detroit, Mich.

There are no radical changes in the new roadster. But there are 50 distinct improvements that make it a more powerful, bigger, roomier car than ever.

Here are a few of the most important:

Power

Power and acceleration are tremendously increased by the 3-11/16x4 motor.

Strength

Channel frame of tapering type, deeper and wider, strongly gussetted cross members.

Room

More leg-room, wider and deeper seats, wider doors, more room for luggage in the rear.

Thief Proof

Ignition and lighting are safe-guarded by a King lock of 25 different combinations.

Springs

Front springs longer, rear springs are full-floating cantilever, accentuating Scripps-Booth's already famous riding qualities.

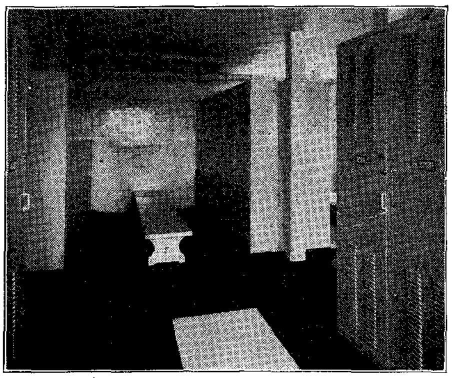
Cooling

A radiator of greater capacity and a large 4-bladed fan coupled to a water pump insure perfect cooling even in the tropics.

Prices

Four-Cylinder Roadster - - - -	$ 935
Eight-Cylinder Four-Passenger - -	1285
Eight-Cylinder Town Car - - - -	2575

DURAND
Steel Lockers



IF you need lockers for an office, factory, club, school, hotel or gymnasium, write us. We want you to compare Durand Steel Lockers with any others. It's to your advantage to do so.

Durand Steel Lockers are fire-proof, convenient, well ventilated, economical and practically indestructible.

Our new catalogue shows various lockers, locker installations and locker construction.

We are also manufacturers of steel shelving, steel bins and general steel factory equipment.

DURAND STEEL LOCKER CO.
1505 Ft. Dearborn Bk. Bldg. Chicago
905 Vanderbilt Bldg. New York

DOUBLE GRIP
Boston Garter
Velvet Grip
Number 835
Satin Pad, Cable Web
35 cents a pair

This is not a 25 cent garter selling for 35 cents—it is the most luxurious and the most efficient garter to be had for less than 50 cents.

GEORGE FROST COMPANY, MAKERS, BOSTON

CURRENT EVENTS

THE GREAT WAR

AMERICAN OPERATIONS

June 28.—Corporal James Hall, the American aviator reported killed in an encounter with German airplanes, escapes death but is badly wounded, Paris announces.

June 29.—At a conference with Senate Democratic leaders, President Wilson urges that beer and wine be eliminated from the ban in the Food Administration Bill and Senator Gore drafts an amendment which permits their manufacture.

June 30.—Eighty-seven of the German merchant ships seized in American ports at the outbreak of the war are turned over by President Wilson to the Shipping Board for operation.

The Senate Finance Committee amends the Revenue Bill, making drastic levies on excess profits, which are expected to yield $730,000,000 annually, thus placing on incomes and excess profits about two-thirds of the new tax burdens.

July 1.—A bulletin issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States predicts a serious steel shortage and suggests that the Government may find it necessary to withdraw the use of steel from the manufacture of pleasure automobiles and other purposes relatively unimportant in a time of war.

A special Red Cross Commission, headed by Dr. Frank Billings, of Chicago, and W. B. Thompson, of New York, is to be dispatched to Europe to distribute to hospitals in Russia medical supplies and instruments.

July 2.—A conspiracy to destroy shipping on the Great Lakes, thereby delaying the organization of the American armies, is disclosed, Washington dispatches state.

President Wilson promulgates the regulations that will govern exemptions from military service in the mobilization of the first contingent of 625,000 troops.

A circular issued by the National City Bank of New York shows a suspicious increase in the exports to Norway, giving weight to the suggestion that food-supplies from the United States have reached the Central Powers.

July 3.—The American destroyers, convoying transports with troops for France, fought off a fleet of submarines, sinking one, Washington reports.

July 4.—News dispatches to the newspapers of the United States from Europe, telling of war-operations, are now sent first to the Secretary of War for approval before publication.

WITH AMERICA'S ALLIES

June 28.—Organized labor in Canada threatens a general strike if the Government applies conscription without first obtaining authority from the people.

A bombardment of Dunkirk by the Germans is answered by the shelling of Ostend.

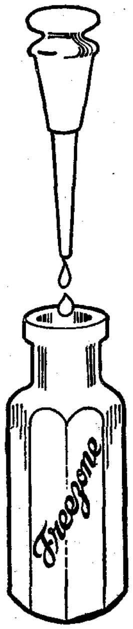
London announces that a new advance of the Canadian troops places the foremost line of the British only a mile from the center of Lens.

Brazil revokes her decree of neutrality, which is tantamount to a declaration of war against Germany, reports from Rio de Janeiro state.

London reports that the British and Canadian troops, fighting through the

Lift Corns out with Fingers

A few drops of Freezone loosen corns or calluses so they peel off



Apply a few drops of Freezone upon a tender, aching corn or a callus. The soreness stops and shortly the entire corn or callus loosens and can be lifted off without a twinge of pain.

Freezone removes hard corns, soft corns, also corns between the toes and hardened calluses. Freezone does not irritate the surrounding skin. You feel no pain when applying it or afterward.

Women! Keep a tiny bottle of Freezone on your dresser and never let a corn ache twice.

Small bottles can be had at any drug store in the United States or Canada.

The Edward Wesley Co., Cincinnati. O.
—*Advertisement*

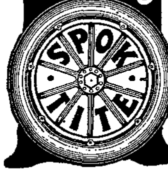
If You Have
HAY FEVE

Send for description of a simple mechanical appliance fo the prevention and relief of this dreaded malady. Endorsed by physicians.

O. L. CHASE APPLIANCE CO.
101 Kawnear Bldg., Kansas City, M

Away with DEADLY POISONS
RAT CORN
KILLS RATS, MICE AND GOPHERS
25¢, 50¢ and $1.00 . . ALL DEALERS

Avoid Danger! By Using



A sudden twist—a curb jolt—a sharp turn—and your shrunken, creaky wheels may collapse. Prevent this danger by using Spoktite.

SPOKTITE
Tightens Wheels

It penetrates the wood and prevents shrinkage. Also swells shrunken wood. Use it on auto, carriage and wagon wheels. Great for "body squeaks." Buy today from your auto supply dealer. If he does not have it, send his name and $1.00. We will send postpaid enough for 4 wheels.

LIQUID WHEEL TIGHTENER CO.
Dept. H, Modesto, California
Sales Offices: Boston—New York

labyrinth of Lens suburbs, have driven the Germans back almost to the fringes of the city, while the British troops threaten the village of Oppy, six miles southeast.

At a private meeting of the members of the Russian Duma, a resolution is passed refusing to dissolve as requested by the Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, a dispatch from Petrograd states.

June 29.—The Greek Government breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, a dispatch from Athens announces.

In a speech at Glasgow, Prime Minister Lloyd George announces that the Allies and Russia have agreed on peace-terms and that Russia will participate vigorously in the war.

June 30.—The drive of the Canadians along the valley of the Souchez is reported from headquarters in France as being attended by a "success unexpectedly great and complete."

By order of Minister of War Kerensky, the mutinous divisions of sharpshooters are surrounded in the village of Joukoff, which is then shelled. Five hundred surrender and are disarmed, Petrograd dispatches announce.

Premier Lloyd George's speech in Glasgow is regarded in many quarters as stating the Allies' peace-terms and as a skilful opening of a discussion in England and Germany.

By a fierce attack on the German forces on the upper Stripa the Russians begin their long-hoped-for offensive.

Field-Marshal Haig, according to London advices, reports the storming of positions of great strength and tactical and strategic importance which may result in the early fall of Lens.

July 1.—The Russian troops push a fierce attack on the German positions in Galicia over a range of more than eighteen miles, London reports.

Evidence that Germany is obtaining vast quantities of food from European neutrals is presented to the United States by Great Britain.

Despite fierce assaults by the Germans on the Verdun front, it is reported from London that they were unable to gain any fresh ground.

July 2.—The French recapture all the ground lost to the Germans on the Chemin des Dames, east of Cerny, London reports.

Minister of War Kerensky, in person, leads the victorious Russian advance, Petrograd announces.

uly 3.—The arrest last winter of spies in Red-Cross uniforms has forced the French and British Governments to refuse to permit nurses whose parents are unnaturalized Germans to minister to the wounded in France.

Major-General Scott reaches the Southwestern battle-front in time to witness the beginning of the Russian offensive which he describes as "excellent."

London reports that the Austro-German forces are evacuating a strongly fortified position fifty miles east of Lemberg under the pressure of the Russian offensive.

July 4.—London dispatches announce the complete failure of the most formidable offensive the Germans have yet made on the ten-mile front south of Laon.

All France celebrates the Fourth of July and an ovation is given to the American troops in Paris who are about to leave for training behind the battle-front. London also joins in observing the

The American Boy of 1812
The Happy Daisy Boys

THE men who founded and defended our country in its earlier days were not "mollycoddles." In those days it was part of the training of every American boy to know how to handle a gun and shoot straight.

Modern educators believe that this is still a necessary part of the training of the American boy who wants to grow into strong, self-reliant manhood.

Your boy is a "chip of the old block." Give him a safe gun—the Daisy—teach him how to use it. Millions of American men got their first lessons in marksmanship with a Daisy.

DAISY
AIR RIFLES

The Daisy Pump Gun has the same modern pump action found in the highest type of modern sporting rifle.

Both Guns are 50 shot repeaters

The Military Daisy follows the latest military lines, with carrying strap and removable bayonet.

Both guns are finished in blued steel, with turned walnut stock, and sell at all dealers for $3.50. Other Daisy models, 50 cents to $2.50.

If your dealer cannot supply you, any Daisy model will be sent direct from factory on receipt of price. Send for descriptive circular.

DAISY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
309 Union Street
Plymouth, Michigan

(Patented)
Doesn't Bind Legs
Shir Gar
Holds Shirt Down
Holds Sox Up

"Keepin' cool in summer is mostly a matter of keepin' comfortable."
—Washington Pete.

Right along with light clothes, smart dressers wear Shir-Gars. Fasten to shirt and socks.

Hold shirt down snug—no bulge. Keep socks without a wrinkle.

Try 'em this summer.

At your Dealer's or by mail 50c.

Washington Mfg. Co.
Nashville, Tenn.

Ain't we happy! We are!

5 Speed
Motor
For Fishing Hunting Pleasure Business

Be a CAILLE OWNER AGENT

Hundreds of Caille owners have asked to become our agents in their vicinity. We are going to give every one a chance to be an Owner Agent and sell Caille motors. No selling experience necessary. No office or shop needed.

Special Owner Agent Offer

We will give a special "Owner Agent" discount to one in each community. Some Owner Agents easily sell 1 to 12 Cailles a year among friends and acquaintances. Get yours at discount now, sell all you can.

Two Speeds Ahead, Two Speeds Back, or Standstill Without Stopping Motor

The Caille 5-Speed Motor Starter operates with quick, easy pull, women and children operate it easily. Two speeds ahead—two speeds back—or standstill without stopping motor. It's so flexible anyone can use it for every purpose (hunting, fishing, pleasure) in fresh or salt water. Best materials, simple in construction, fully guaranteed.

FREE.—Get Owner Agent's Special Discount, Catalog, booklet "Installation, Operation and Care of 2-Cycle Motor and Equipment." All absolutely free. Act quickly NOW.

CAILLE PERFECTION MOTOR CO., 127 Caille Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Inboard Marine Motor Catalog on request. Give dimensions of boat.

Business Growth in Texas

Surpasses Entire United States

The Business Census and Research of the United States, compiled by the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, gives first place to Texas in increase of business for 1916 over 1915.

Texas was first with 27% increase in business growth.
The average increase for the entire U. S. was 20.1%.

Why did Texas show an average increase of 6.9 per cent more than the average of the entire country? Ask the United States Department of Agriculture. Its answer will be that

—Texas farm crops alone (not products) for 1916 reached the stupendous total of $685,000,000.00

—That Texas is richer in all resources and growing faster than ever before in her history.

These hundreds of millions from farm crop earnings and hundreds of millions from other products and resources mean greater development in Texas in 1917—more building, more farm acreage, more farm machinery, hardware, automobiles, household necessities, musical instruments and other luxuries. This greater business growth in Texas interests every industry and business institution in the United States. It should interest you. The wealth, the buying power of Texas is at your command. It needs only exploitation to make Texas first in your business.

These great Texas newspapers can show you the way to apply Texas wealth. They cover Texas completely. Write to them and get more facts about Texas.

Texas produced one-third of the entire cotton crop of the United States in 1916, and received for it the mammoth sum of over $400,000,000.00.

The combined circulations of these great Texas newspapers is over 500,000 daily, with less than 2 per cent duplication in the country.

Austin American
Austin Statesman

Beaumont Enterprise
Beaumont Journal

Dallas Dispatch
Dallas Evening Journal
Dallas Morning News
Dallas Times-Herald

El Paso Times

Fort Worth Record
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

Galveston News
Galveston Tribune

Houston Chronicle
Houston Post

San Antonio Light

Waco News
Waco Times-Herald

By Schermerhorn Adv. Co., San Antonio, Texas

day and the American flag flies over Parliament.

London reports that the big Russian drive has netted 18,000 prisoners.

The following statement of the British Admiralty shows the number of merchant ships sunk during the past week to be the smallest in several weeks past: Arrivals, 2,745; sailings, 2,846. British merchant ships, over 1600 tons, sunk by mines or submarines, 15; under 1600 tons, 5. Merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked numbered 16, and fishing-vessels sunk, 11.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

June 28.—A debate in the lower Austrian House discloses a strong peace-sentiment, Socialist members declaring that the entire country desires an end of the war, a Copenhagen dispatch states.

June 29.—Giving as his authority a high German officer whom he met at a prison-camp in England, John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, tells the Senate Military Committee that Germany is building more powerful airplanes in great numbers in the hope of overwhelming the Allies in the fall or spring.

Berlin reports German successes on the west bank of the Meuse by which the French line is penetrated for a width of 2,000 yards and a depth of 500.

Under a withering Austrian fire, the Italians are forced to abandon Agnello Pass, captured during their recent attack on Monte Ortigara, London reports.

July 4.—Eleven persons are killed and thirty-six injured during an airplane-raid on Harwich, England, in which twelve to fourteen planes took part. British airmen bring down two machines and damage a third.

DOMESTIC

June 28.—Mrs. Grace Humiston, whose activities resulted in the discovery of the body of Ruth Cruger and the indictment of her murderer, is invited to become a deputy assistant of the District-Attorney of New York.

Reductions in the price of bituminous coal at all mines east of the Mississippi River, ranging from $1 to $5 to the public, with an additional cut of fifty cents to the Government, are agreed upon at a conference in Washington between the operators and Government officials.

The Senate calls upon the Federal Trade Commission for its reasons for not proceeding against the alleged print-paper trust.

June 29.—The Interstate Commerce Commission denies a general increase of railroad rates, but allows an increase in the Southern district on coal, coke, and iron ore, with a prospective increase in the West on coal and coke.

June 30.—William Winter, dramatic critic, author, and Shakespearian scholar, dies at his home on Staten Island, N. Y., at the age of eighty-one.

Secretary Baker repudiates the agreement fixing a tentative price of $3 a ton for bituminous coal, declaring that neither the Council of National Defense nor its committees has power to fix prices.

The Reed amendment, prohibiting the shipment of liquor into "dry" States, which goes into effect at midnight, makes twenty-three States "bone-dry" and partially affects eleven others.

July 1.—Soldiers, sailors, and marines in Boston break up a Socialist parade and anticonscription demonstration and force the leaders to kneel and kiss the flag.

Twenty persons are killed when a trolley-car plunges down an embankment into the Niagara whirlpool-rapids.

July 2.—Negroes to the estimated number of 250 are shot and killed in a race-riot in East St. Louis, Ill.

July 4.—Vida Milholland leads a group of suffragists who storm the White-House gates. Miss Milholland and twelve others are arrested.

Sarah Bernhardt is an enthusiastic participant in the Fourth-of-July celebration in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, where fifty thousand persons were assembled.

FOREIGN

June 30.—Minister Egan, at Copenhagen, protests to the Danish Foreign Office against the anti-American utterances of Mr. Stauning, Socialist member of the Danish Cabinet.

July 2.—Hsuan Tung, the young Emperor of China who abdicated, is reported from Peking as having taken possession of the palace occupied by the President, Li Yuang-hung, where he is surrounded by prominent military leaders.

Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree dies unexpectedly at his home in London as the result of an operation performed on June 21.

July 3.—Peking dispatches state that President Li Yuen Hung has submitted to the monarchy. In an edict the young Emperor, recognizing his "mistakes and his merits," appoints him a duke of the first class.

July 4.—The Mining Commission of the Ministry of Trade of Russia recommends the transfer of the Empire's mines and mineral deposits to American hands.

A cable received by *The Chinese World* in San Francisco says that unconfirmed rumors of the assassination of President Li Yuen Hung are persistent.

Could Spare Father.—Little Denis, out for a walk with mother, noticed a poor, ragged little urchin.

"Yes, dear," said mother. "That poor little boy has no father to give him toys and things, like you have. Wouldn't you like to do something for him? Wouldn't you like to give him your rabbit?"

Denis thought a moment, and then suggested:

"I'd rather give him father."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

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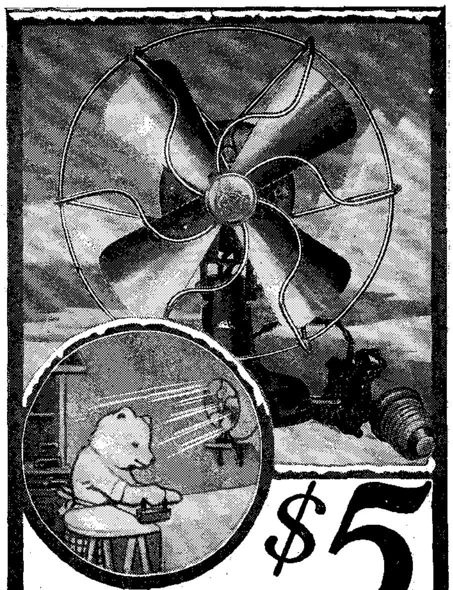

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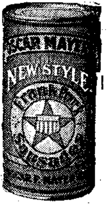

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

COMMODITY PRICES STILL HIGHER

EXCEPT for a few minor downward swings, the broad tendency of commodity prices since the outbreak of the European War has been steadily upward, says *Bradstreet's*, "but the ascending line has been most marked since August of last year." Whether the future holds out encouragement for lower prices the writer finds a difficult question to answer, but "one may build some hopes on the prospect that speculation in commodities is now less likely to continue unbridled; supplies of essential soil-crops will, no doubt, be more abundant, and fears entertained by a large part of the public of the deprivation of foodstuffs have waned, while in all probability the tendency to economize will reduce consumption requirements." In consequence, the ebb-tide "seems to be running toward cheaper food-products, and, in passing, it may be noted that extremely high prices have unearthed, as it were, quantities of canned goods that were not supposed to be in existence." On the other hand, the writer finds it hard to derive from existing conditions "much hope for lower prices on leading manufactured articles, demand for which is insatiable." Various producing units have been unable to make up stocks in sufficient quantities to supply urgent calls. Even when high prices have deterred ordinary domestic consumers from buying, purchases made by the Government, added to those of the Allies, "have taken up any slack that may have accrued from the denial practised by home consumers."

With strong undercurrents exerting most influence, *Bradstreet's* thinks it was to be expected that its index-number as of June 1 last, to wit, $15.4680, "would exhibit a new peak-point." The ratio of increase over a month's time was 2.3 per cent., while as compared with June 1, 1916, the advance was 32.3 per cent., and comparison with the like date in 1915 revealed a rise of 57 per cent. Contrast with June 1, 1914, directly prior to the European War, disclosed an increase of 79 per cent. In England, the two leading index-numbers showed that in the period from the end of April to the end of May prices advanced a fraction of 1 per cent. This development indicated a slower rate of advance in England than here. As compared with May of last year, one of the English numbers exhibited an increase of 25 per cent., while the other showed a rise of nearly 30 per cent. In both cases record high levels were indicated. *Bradstreet's* article says further:

"Examination of the respective groups that go to make up our compilation establishes the fact that five out of the thirteen considered reached new record levels on June 1 this year, these groups being live stock, provisions, textiles, metals, and oils. A wide range of price movements is set forth in the following table, in which are given the index-numbers based on the prices per pound of ninety-six articles:

1904	
Open'g	$7.9885
High	8.0973
Low	7.6318
Close	8.0579
1905	
Open'g	$8.0872
High	8.3014
Low	7.9073
Close	8.3014
1906	
Open'g	$8.3289
High	8.9023
Low	8.2321
Close	8.9023
1907	
Open'g	$8.9172
High	9.1293
Low	8.5246
Close	8.5246
1908	
Open'g	8.2949
High	8.2949
Low	7.7227
Close	8.2133
1909	
Open'g	8.2631
High	9.1262
Low	8.2167
Close	9.1262
1910	
Open'g	$8.2631
High	9.2310
Low	8.7844
Close	8.7844
1911	
Jan.	8.8361
Feb.	8.7662
Mar.	8.6917
April	8.5223
May	8.4586
June	8.5294
July	8.5935
Aug.	8.6568
Sept.	8.8191
Oct.	8.8065
Nov.	8.8922
Dec.	8.9824
1912	
Jan.	8.9493
Feb.	8.9578
Mar.	$8.9019
April	9.0978
May	9.2696
June	9.1017
July	9.1119
Aug.	9.1595
Sept.	9.2157
Oct.	9.4515
Nov.	9.4781
Dec.	9.5462
1913	
Jan.	9.4935
Feb.	9.4592
Mar.	9.4052
April	9.2976
May	9.1394
June	9.0721
July	8.9522
Aug.	9.0115
Sept.	9.1006
Oct.	9.1526
Nov.	9.2252
Dec.	9.2252
1914	
Jan.	8.8857
Feb.	8.8619
Mar.	8.8320
April	8.7562
May	8.6224
June	8.6220
July	8.6566
Aug.	8.7087
Aug. 15	9.8495
Sept.	9.7572
Oct.	9.2416
Nov.	$8.8620
Dec.	9.0354
1915	
Jan.	9.1431
Feb.	9.6621
Mar.	9.6197
April	9.7753
May	9.7978
June	9.7428
July	9.8698
Aug.	9.8213
Sept.	9.803
Oct.	9.977
Nov.	10.3768
Dec.	10.647
1916	
Jan.	10.916
Feb.	11.1415
Mar.	11.376
April	11.759
May	11.748
June	11.688
July	11.529
Aug.	11.441
Sept.	11.780
Oct.	12.039
Nov.	12.799
Dec.	13.662
1917	
Jan.	13.727
Feb.	13.942
Mar.	14.136
April	14.576
May	15.120
June 15	15.468

"The index-numbers for the respectiv groups that go to make up the total numbe are given hereunder:

	June 1 1916	*Apr. 1, 1917*	*May 1, 1917*	*June 1917*
Breadstuffs	$0.1093	$0.1915	$0.2401	$0.238
Live stock	.4755	.6065	.6205	.630
Provisions	2.5248	3.4267	3.6093	3.645
Fruits	.2511	.3329	.3204	.320
Hides and leather	1.8550	2.6100	2.6150	2.600
Textiles	2.9973	3.7958	4.0101	4.169
Metals	.9626	1.1897	1.2252	1.337
Coal and coke	.0079	.0156	.0153	.016
Oils	.5224	.6895	.7400	.801
Naval stores	.0709	.0861	.0877	.081
Building materials	.1087	.1299	.1330	.13
Chemicals and drugs	1.4945	1.1333	1.1532	1.15
Miscellaneous	.3087	.3694	.3505	.34
Total	$11.6887	$14.5769	$15.1203	$15.46

"Six out of thirteen groups advance during a month's time, while an equ number declined, and one, fruits, remaine stationary. Live stock, provisions, te tiles, metals, coal and coke, and oils a cended, while breadstuffs, naval store building materials, chemicals and drug and miscellaneous products declined, each case rather slightly.

"This table shows high and low points f each of the thirteen groups:

	High		*Low*	
Breadstuffs	May 1, 1917	$0.2401	July 1, 1896	$.05
Live stock	June 1, 1917	.6300	July 1, 1896	.18
Provisions	June 1, 1917	3.6453	July 1, 1896	1.36
Fruits	Nov. 1, 1916	.3727	July 1, 1896	.12
Hides and leather	Jan. 1, 1917	2.6250	July 1, 1896	.82
Textiles	June 1, 1917	4.1692	July 1, 1896	1.57
Metals	June 1, 1917	1.3377	July 1, 1896	.37
Coal and coke	Mar. 1, 1917	.0179	July 1, 1896	.00
Oils	June 1, 1917	.8017	July 1, 1896	.20
Naval stores	Apr. 1, 1911	.1662	July 1, 1896	.04
Building mtls.	May 1, 1917	.1330	Dec. 1, 1911	.07
Chem. & drugs	Mar. 1, 1916	1.6858	Sep. 1, 1910	.57
Miscellaneous	Nov. 1, 1904	.6077	July 1, 1896	.21

"Fifty-two articles were higher on June last than on May 1, while only thirte declined, and forty-one remained at the old levels."

UNDERCAPITALIZED OIL COMPANI

It is contended by a writer in *The W Street Journal* that undercapitalization in large measure the cause of much of t unfavorable criticism one hears of t Standard Oil companies. The average n earnings of seven Standard Oil refin companies in 1915 was more than 41 p cent. net on the capital stock. Not o

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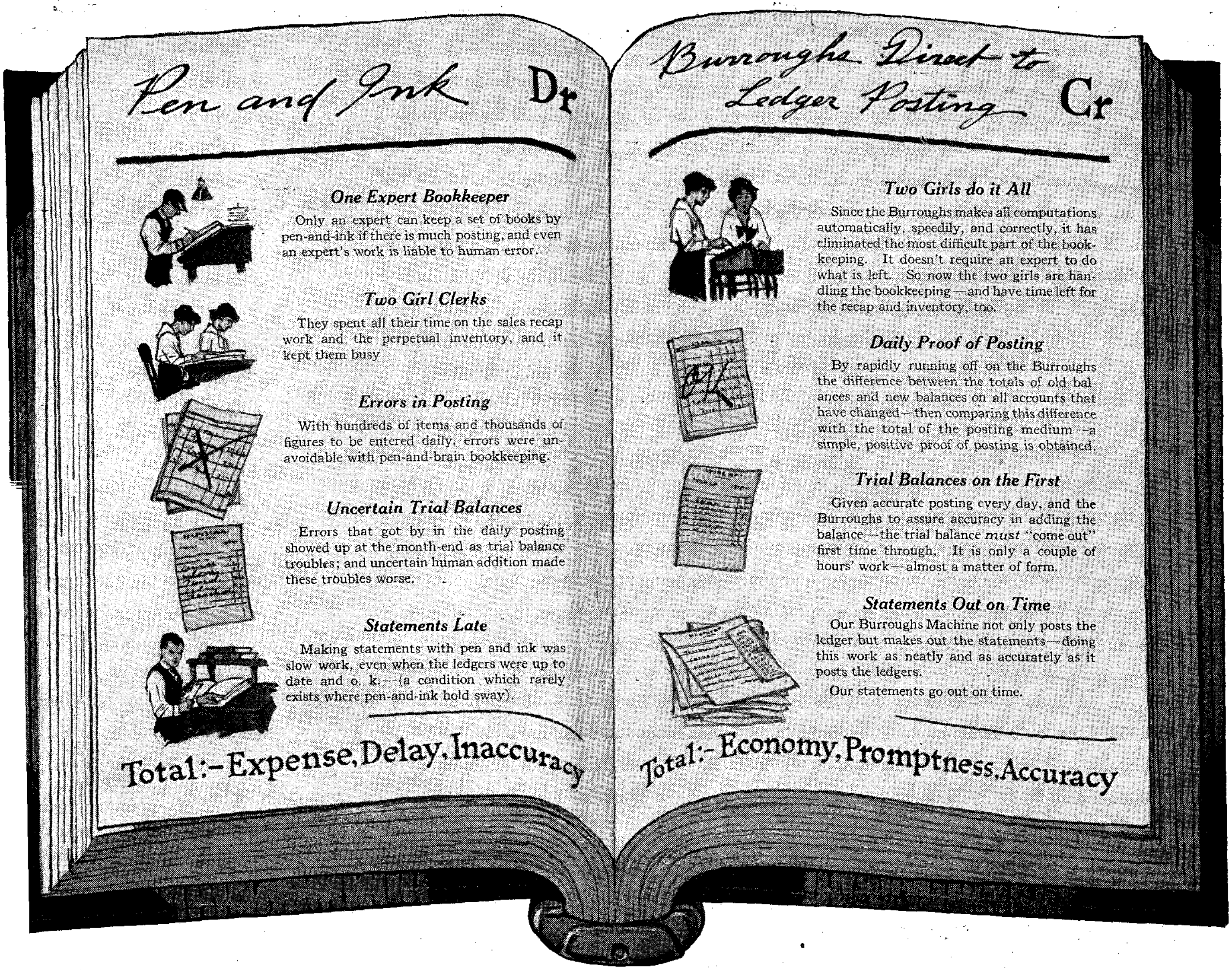

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With hundreds of items and thousands of figures to be entered daily, errors were unavoidable with pen-and-brain bookkeeping.

Uncertain Trial Balances

Errors that got by in the daily posting showed up at the month-end as trial balance troubles; and uncertain human addition made these troubles worse.

Statements Late

Making statements with pen and ink was slow work, even when the ledgers were up to date and o. k.—(a condition which rarely exists where pen-and-ink hold sway).

Total:-Expense, Delay, Inaccuracy

Burroughs Direct to Ledger Posting Cr

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Since the Burroughs makes all computations automatically, speedily, and correctly, it has eliminated the most difficult part of the bookkeeping. It doesn't require an expert to do what is left. So now the two girls are handling the bookkeeping—and have time left for the recap and inventory, too.

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By rapidly running off on the Burroughs the difference between the totals of old balances and new balances on all accounts that have changed—then comparing this difference with the total of the posting medium—a simple, positive proof of posting is obtained.

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A Statement from D. B. Henderson

Office Manager of Haley-Neeley Co., Wholesale Produce,
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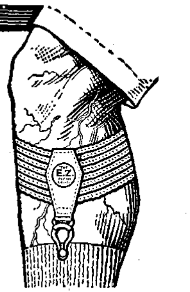

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of the group earned less than 21 per cent. on the capital stock (the rate earned by Standard Oil Co. of New York), and one of them earned more than 107 per cent.—the Atlantic Refining Co. The Standard Oil earnings are large when figured on capital stock "because the companies for the most part, especially the refining companies, are undercapitalized." Standard Oil has never conformed to Wall Street ideas of capitalization. What basis it would adopt in case of any general recapitalization is unknown, but it is suggested that the plan followed by the Federal Trade Commission in figuring earnings on investment offers a basis for increase in capital stock by some of these companies. On this point the writer adds:

"In line with that idea, Standard Oil of New Jersey, now capitalized at $100,000,000, would have stood a capitalization of close to $300,000,000 at the close of 1915, and it is believed that as a result of accumulated surplus since then this company at present could be capitalized at $400,000,000.

"Atlantic Refining is perhaps the best type of Standard Oil undercapitalization. At the close of last year it had a surplus of close to $34,000,000, or practically seven times its capital stock of $5,000,000.

"Standard Oil was in process of recapitalization when the United States entered the war. South Penn Oil, Standard Oil of California, and Standard Oil of Kentucky had declared stock dividends. Ohio Oil had but was compelled to withdraw it because of failure of Ohio State authorities to sanction its plan. Standard Oil of Indiana stockholders authorized an increase in stock from $30,000,000 to $100,000,000, but directors have not made any announcement relative to its distribution.

"Earnings of the big Standard refining and marketing companies and per cent. earned on investment (first of the year) for 1915 are shown in the following table:

Company	*Investment*	*Net Earn.*	% on *Invest.*
Atlantic Refining	$25,755,509	$5,592,425	21.7
Standard of Indiana	44,394,666	15,998,376	36
Standard of New Jersey	249,979,868	51,591,569	20.6
Standard of New York	90,471,958	14,464,263	16
Standard of Ohio	8,953,697	2,136,256	23.9
Standard of Kansas	3,144,423	563,946	17.9
Magnolia	15,667,308	2,217,228	14.2
Average	62,623,918	13,223,437	21.1

"When the Government-tax matters are settled and the various Standard companies have made investment in Government funds, it is probable that Standard Oil will resume recapitalization on a basis to conform with investment."

WHAT THE WAR IS COSTING THE WORLD

While the war has compelled us to think in terms of thousands of millions, it has not yet greatly increased our capacity to grasp their meaning. Says a writer in *The Journal of Commerce*, it is a staggering total of figures that go to make up the world's war-bill; and Mr. H. J. Jennings, in *The Fortnightly Review*, has compiled an interesting statement of it, made up in part, however, of items that are conjectural, or that do not lend themselves to pecuniary appraisal, like the value of the lives sacrificed or the buildings destroyed. Its chief components he believes to be susceptible of accurate statement, or at least of a near approach to it, and this, as he sets it forth, is summarized by the *Journal of Commerce* writer, as follows:

"In the actual expenditure of the naval and military departments, Great Britain takes the lead. Her share in the total cost has been officially given in Parliament as $19,500,000,000 to the end of last March,

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including $4,500,000,000 advanced to the Allies. Mr. Jennings assumes that these loans are probably included in the expenditures of the Governments to which they were made, so that he deducts them from the official total, leaving a net amount of $15,000,000,000. But the United Kingdom is still spending not less than $30,000,000 a day, so that the approximate net cost of its share of the war to the end of July (assuming the same proportion of loans) will be about $17,750,000,000. To the expenditure for which the British Parliament is responsible must be added the amount spent or advanced by India and the Overseas Dominions, and these our authority estimates at $1,250,000,000, of which at least $750,000,000 will have been expended by the third anniversary of the declaration of war, thus raising the British total to $18,500,000,000.

"Up to the end of 1916 France had expended in the war a total of $12,347,400,000 and the additional cost to August at the same rate will be a further $2,980,000,000, makng a total of $15,327,400,000. Italy's outlay for the year ending June, 1916, was $1,560,000,000, and allowing for a similar expenditure between that date and the first of July we get a total of $3,120,000,000.

"Russia's expenditure is largely a matter of estimate, but for the three years it can hardly be less than $15,000,000,000. Thus, without counting the Central Powers at ll, we have the huge aggregate of $51,947,00,000. But there is also the expenditure f Belgium, Servia, and Roumania, partly ut of their own resources and partly out f external loans, which may be moderately stimated at $500,000,000, so that the otal outlay of the Allies can not be much ess than $52,500,000,000 as of the first f August next.

"Germany's expenditure, in which are ncluded advances to Turkey and Bulgaria, s believed to amount already to $21,300,00,000, and Austria-Hungary's is estimated at $12,500,000,000—a total of 33,800,000,000. Assuming that the presnt rate of the German and Austrian military and naval expenditure is to be maintained until August, the total expenses f the war will by that time have conderably exceeded $90,000,000,000, inependently of the contribution of Japan. continuation of the war after July will ecessarily be accompanied by a new xpenditure at the rate of much more han $90,000,000 a day, in addition to the ill of the United States. This latter rofessor Seligman has estimated at 10,000,000,000 for the year. It is thus nly too evident that the war can not nd with a smaller cost in direct expendiure than between $100,000,000,000 and 125,000,000,000.

"This takes no account of the interest hat is accruing on the money already orrowed, and which is assuming the haracter of a heavy annual liability for l the Powers concerned. Countries that ave been piling up debt without proper ovision for adequate revenue expansion ay have to confess bankruptcy before the bligation of repayment matures. At the nd of the present fiscal year the national ebt of England will entail an interest of bout $1,500,000,000. The new English ar-taxes have yielded somewhat over the mount of this interest charge. In the se of Germany, her obligations for inrest on war-debt and ultimate repayment ready amount to well over $1,000,000,000 year, and to meet this the war-taxes, if hey satisfy the most optimistic hopes, will ot exceed $300,000,000 a year.

"The ghastly debit of human lives is the ost depressing item of the account, disrbing as the amount of the financial bilities undoubtedly is. A comparavely recent return of German losses imits that more than 1,500,000 have been lled, have died, or have been permanently capacitated for earning a living, and

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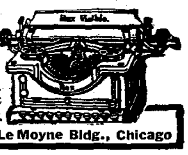

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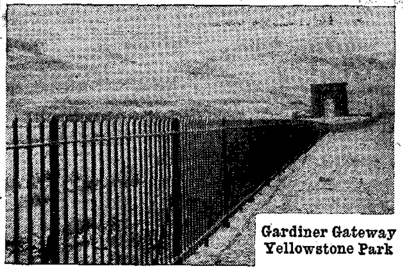

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outside observers have placed the figure considerably higher. An unofficial military calculation, based as far as possible on published casualty-lists, gives the approximate losses of all the other belligerents as 4,500,000 up to February last, which, together with the German figure, gives a total of 6,000,000. Add to this the carnage of the five months between February and August, and the number will have to be enlarged to 6,500,000.

"Starting with an estimate of the average potential economic value of $3,900 for each man of the 6,500,000, and we have an aggregate of $25,350,000,000. Adding what may be called the contingent costs of the removal of these men from their customary vocations, and we have a total of economic loss on the score of the sacrifice of life and productive energy amounting to $25,600,000,000.

"Without going into the details of the estimates of material damages to the territories ravaged by war and to the dislocation of trade contingent on it, a recapitulation of the entire statement shows a total of $121,350,000,000 as the world's war-bill for three years. It is unquestionably true that for years to come the millstone of the enormous debt, which has thus, directly and indirectly, been piled up, will hang about the necks of rich and poor alike. On the other side of the account may be placed the realization of higher ideals of life—the certainty that war on such a scale as we have been compelled to witness "will chasten and scarify the world, making it more frugal and temperate, less prone to the frivolous excesses of passion and the pursuit of idle pleasure, and more receptive of the gospel of human equality and mutual helpfulness."

No Place for the K.—In Tennessee they tell of a judge, a man well versed in the law but entirely self-educated, who had to contend with the difficulties of orthography all his life. In the old days he lived in Knoxville, and for a long time he insisted upon spelling it "Noxville." Finally his friends educated him up to the point of prefixing a K; so thoroughly, in fact, was the lesson learned, that a few years later, when he moved to Nashville, nothing could prevent him from spelling it "Knashville."

Then, some time later, the lawyer moved again, this time to Murfreesboro. On the day that he began to write his first letter from this place he scratched his head in perplexity and finally exclaimed:

"I give it up! How on earth can they spell the name of this place with a K?"—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the curren use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionar is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notic will be taken of anonymous communications.

"O. B. T.," El Centro, Cal.—"In 'Pres Paragraphs,' Evanston, Ill., I note Presiden Hibben, of Princeton, is quoted in the followin manner: 'I am convinced that the fair name an honor of Princeton are at stake, and that we, a Princeton men, must *see clear* and *think straigh* on this subject.' Is that good English?"

It is *good English. Clear* as an adverb date from before *Chaucer's* time (1300). *Straight* a an adverb may be traced to Shakespeare (1580).

"W. A. C.," Springfield, Ohio.—"What is th meaning of the phrase 'psychological moment'?"

"Psychological moment" is "the specially favo able instant to act, speak, etc.; the exact time likel to produce most effect; the decisive moment."

"E. C.," Morristown, N. J.—"(1) Which correct: 'Mr. Smith is talking *to* Mr. Jones,' o 'Mr. Smith is talking *with* Mr. Jones'? (2) Als 'The family *is* taking *its* vacation one at a time or 'The family *are* taking *their* vacation on at a time.'"

(1) Dr. Fernald, in his "English Synonym Antonyms, and Prepositions," (p. 446) say "Speak *to* (address) a person; speak *with* person (converse with him)." The same rul applies to "talk." (2) The same authority his "Working Grammar of the English Language (p. 294) says: "A collective noun, thoug singular in form, may take a verb either in th singular or the plural number, according as refers to the objects composing it as one aggr gate or as separate individuals; as, The audien *was* large; The audience *were divided* in opinion Therefore, the sentence which you submit shoul read: "The family *are* taking *their* vacatio one at a time."

"W. R. C.," Remington, Va.—"(1) What the word by which we call a woman who is a ma hater—one who will not marry? (2) What the word by which we call a man who is a woma hater—one who will not marry?"

(1) A man or woman who hates marriage called a "misogamist," and a man-hater is "misanthrope," whether male or female. (2) man who hates women is called a "misogynist."

"C. H. G.," Sherbrooke, N. D.—"In describi real estate is it correct to say 'The land la gently rolling'?"

In the sentence cited the intention is to descri the situation and character of the land; therefor "the land *lies*, etc.," is correct. See Shakespeare "Timon of Athens," act i, sc. 1: "All the lan thou hast lie in a pitch'd field."

"G. H. W.," Alpena, Mich.—"(1) Please e plain the difference in meaning of the wor *munitions* (of war) and *ammunition*. (2) Is not t word *amunition* a contraction of *arm-munition*?"

Ammunition (two *m's*) has a more restrict meaning than *munitions*, being confined to su stances or articles and substances discharged fro

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firearms. *Munition* connotes "ammunition and all necessary war-material, including stores of every kind; all requisites of warfare, exclusive of money and men: frequently in the plural." *Ammunition* is derived from the French "amunition," which is a corruption of "munition."

"F. C. M.," Coshocton, Ohio.—"In studying textiles in our sewing-class in the high school, we have not been able to find out which city has the largest output of manufactured cotton goods, *Fall River* or *Lowell, Mass.* Kindly advise us."

Fall River is the largest cotton-manufacturing city in the country. According to the census of 1910, it had forty-five establishments, employing 30,790 workers. *Lowell* had eleven establishments, employing 14,003 persons. *Fall River* had an output valued at about $30,000,000, and *Lowell* n output valued at about $20,000,000.

"C. E. M., Jr.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly dvise on the correct use of *to* or *of* in the following entence; also whether the word *susceptible* is the roper one in this sense: 'These matters are very arely *susceptible* (to) *of* definite judgment.'"

The word *susceptible* is correctly used. We say f an accusation, that it is "susceptible of proof," f a flighty girl, that she is susceptible *to* cajolery; hus, "susceptible" may be followed by *of* or *to*. n strict usage "susceptible" is applied to that hich is acted on, while *capable* is applied to hat which has either power or receptivity.

"C. D.," College Place, Wash.—"Does the egative side in a debate have the privilege of ebuttal? If so, under what conditions?"

The negative side of a debate has the privilege f rebuttal, as also has the affirmative. Since the urden of proof rests upon the affirmative side, owever, that side has the privilege of *final buttal,* the last word in the debate. The sual conditions of debate are as follows:

When a subject has been debated the chairman f the meeting sums up the various points made, king care to do so impartially, and then calls n the supporter of the negative to reply, and terward the chairman calls on the supporter of e positive to reply.

"C. M. T.," Oklahoma City, Okla.—"Should e word 'inappropriate' be preferred to the word napposite' in the following sentence occurring a judicial opinion: 'It may not be *inapposite* here direct attention to the fact that, subject . . . , the general rules of pleading and idence obtain in ascertaining in one State the fect in the Courts of another State of a judgment ndered by a Court of such other State'? If , why?"

All depends upon what the Court intended to y and of that the Court is the best judge. The ord "inappropriate" means "unsuited to the ne, place, or occasion; improper." While napposite" means "not pertinent or not apted to the purpose; unsuitable, as in purport, nor, or character."

"F. C. T.," Detroit, Mich.—"I have always pposed that *oleomargarin* was made from beef-t. A friend tells me it is made from lard or rk-fat. Kindly inform me which is correct."

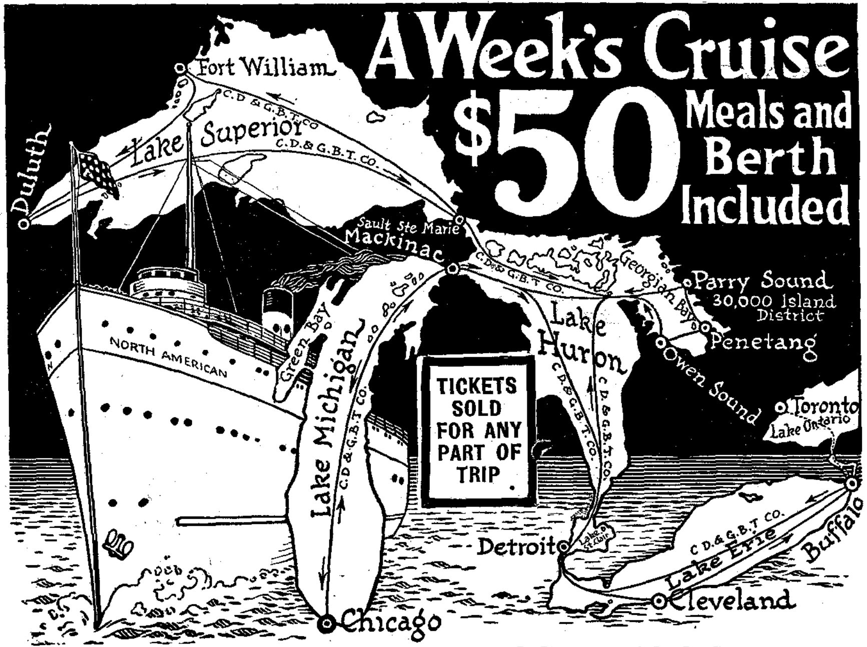
Oleomargarin is "artificial butter, originally de from pure beef-fat, but now manufactured m oleo-oil, neutral lard, milk, cream, and pure tter, worked together, with a coloring-matter: merly distinguished from *butterin*, as containing lard, but now the same ingredients are used in th. *Oleomargarin* is the name by which the oduct is known officially in the United States."

"J. H. B.," College Corner, Ohio.—"Is the nted States Post-Office self-supporting? If it not, why not?"

It is.

"K. S.," Baltimore, Md.—"What is the aning of the *Hassengesang?* What can you l me about it?"

(1) *Hassengesang* is the "Hymn of Hate.") A hymn bearing this name was published ortly after the outbreak of the World War in 14. *The Morning Post*, of London, is authority the statement that "The Hymn of Hate," nch earned for Lissauer an iron cross, was itten by Georg Herwegh and was directed by n against Prussia. Lissauer substituted "End" for "Prussia" in Herwegh's lines (see E LITERARY DIGEST, June 26, 1915, p. 1536). translation of this hymn was printed in THE GEST for November 14, 1914.



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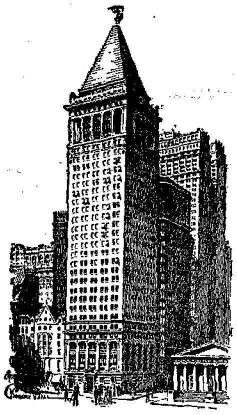

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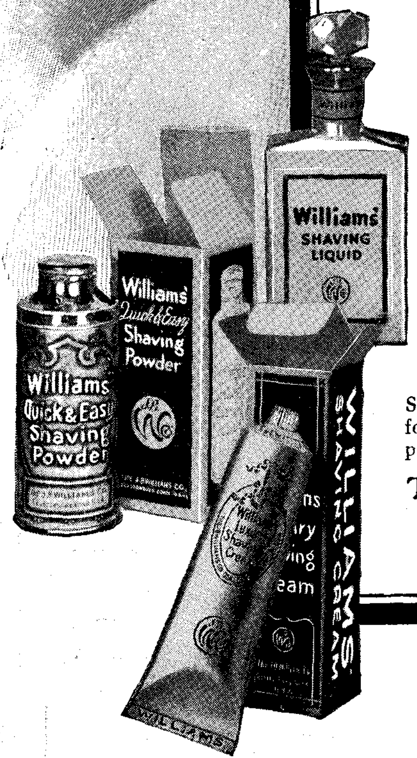
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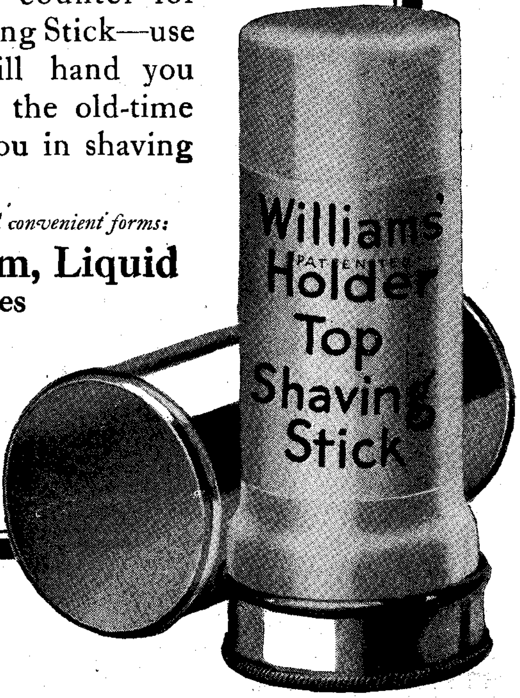
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